

Crash Unlikely to Set Back B-1 Backers, Opponents See No Long-Term Effect on Bomber

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Congressional supporters and opponents of the B-1 bomber say that the fatal crash of a test aircraft in California will have little long-term effect on the multibillion-dollar program.

The crash on Wednesday, which killed one crew member and injured two others at Edwards Air Force Base, involved a B-1A prototype aircraft built in 1976 that was later modified to resemble the flight characteristics of B-1B production-model bombers.

It was the 127th test flight in the \$14-billion Pentagon program to develop a new strategic bomber. The crash occurred just six days before the Reagan administration is scheduled to unveil the first production model of the new bomber as election-year evidence of its efforts to modernize U.S. strategic arms.

Officials at Edwards Air Force Base said the plane had been on a "low speed, low altitude" test flight before the crash, but would not give any other details of the test.

Spokesmen at the base said a

parachute-borne escape capsule designed to carry the crew to safety in an in-flight emergency apparently separated from the bomber as it was supposed to do, and they had no immediate explanation of why one crew member died.

The air force announced that a special board would investigate the crash. Although the technical implications of the crash will not be known until that inquiry is completed, friends and foes of the bomber in Congress said that the accident might have strong psychological effect on the program but little long-term impact.

A spokesman said that President Ronald Reagan had been informed soon after the crash, but the White House had no comment.

"It shouldn't be a setback," said Representative Robert E. Bauman, a California Republican who has been a strong supporter of the B-1. "Those who support the program as I do are concerned and shocked and surprised, but my view is that it's one of those unfortunate things that happen in a test program."

Representative Thomas J. Downey, a New York Democrat who has campaigned against the plane,

said: "I don't think it will have much impact. Any new system, however conventional, is going to be a problem for a while, but this shows that in the rush to build arms, technology is not the perfect answer to deterrence."

The B-1 is tailored to deliver thermonuclear bombs over intercontinental ranges, cruising at high speeds and high altitudes, then, when it approaches enemy territory, descending to low altitude to avoid enemy radar and hedge-hop toward its assigned target.

The bomber has been a cornerstone of the Reagan administration's weapons buildup, along with the MX missile and Trident submarine programs. In the so-called triad of U.S. nuclear weapons, consisting of land-based missiles, submarine-launched missiles and long-range bombers, the B-1 has represented the air force's bid to maintain a manned presence.

The air force has touted the bomber's automatic terrain-hugging system and relatively low visibility to enemy radar as elements that would make it an effective "penetrator" into Soviet territory.

But critics have contended that the B-1 lacks maneuverability and is underpowered and would not significantly advance the capabilities of the present fleet of B-52 bombers. The B-1 soon will be made obsolete, they say, by new radar-evading planes known as "stealth" bombers.

Because of the criticism and cost projections of \$100 million a plane, Congress in the early and mid-1970s allowed design and development work on the plane to proceed very slowly and held back funds for full-scale production. President Jimmy Carter canceled the B-1 in 1977 under the belief that cruise missiles would make manned strategic bombers obsolete.

Both the air force and the Rockwell International Corp., which builds the B-1, lobbied strongly through the late 1970s for a new lease on the bomber's life. Mr. Carter had allowed limited research, flight testing and development work to continue, and his decision not to kill the program completely made it possible for President Reagan to resurrect it in October 1981 as part of his military buildup.

The administration's budget request for the fiscal year 1985 contained \$7.7 billion for procurement of 34 of the B-1B aircraft. Initial models of the bomber, designated B-1A, have been used for testing purposes and are of a slightly different design. Congress has limited the total B-1B purchase to 100 aircraft at a price not to exceed the equivalent of \$20.5 billion in 1981 dollars.

Shuttle Is Finally Launched

New Problems With Computers Easily Resolved

By Lee Dyc
Los Angeles Times Service
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The U.S. space shuttle Discovery, carrying the heaviest load ever put aboard a shuttle, lifted off into space on its maiden flight Thursday, two months and three postponements after its initial attempt was canceled.

The launch was delayed for seven minutes by three private planes that intruded into the "hazardous airspace" near the shuttle shortly before liftoff. However, the launch itself was flawless.

The successful blastoff occurred on the fourth attempt to launch Discovery, the newest member of the shuttle fleet. But it was tough and went up to the final minutes of the countdown.

Engineers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shifted from one failing computer console to another within minutes of the launch, according to Tom Utman, director of shuttle management and operations.

The big cargo load is a direct result of two aborted efforts to launch Discovery in June and the resulting consolidation of two flights into one.

Within an hour after the launch, Discovery had settled into its orbit 194 miles (about 315 kilometers) above the earth.

[Four hours after launch, Dr. Judith A. Resnik, the second American woman in space, activated the ship's mechanical arm and used a television camera mounted on its end to scan the spacecraft. The Associated Press reported.]

[President Ronald Reagan, speaking in Maryland, saluted the shuttle crew and said the space program would transform "the great black night of space into a bright new world of opportunities."]

Bob Sack, vice launch director, and Mr. Utman praised ground crews whose efforts permitted NASA to proceed with the launch despite three computer problems.

Two of the problems were quickly resolved but engineers were forced to move to different computer consoles to get around the third.

NASA officials were angered when the launch was threatened in the final moments by intruding aircraft.

The shuttle flight is the second for Discovery's commander, Henry W. Hartfield Jr., 50, and the first for Michael L. Coats, the pilot, and Dr. Resnik, 35. Dr. Steven A. Hawley, 32, and Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Mullane, 38, mission specialists.

The sixth crewman is Charles D. Walker, 36, the first commercial payload specialist to fly aboard a shuttle. The McDonnell Douglas engineer will run processing equipment that may lead to the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals in space.

Concerns Pay for Launches
Discovery's new flight plan calls for Dr. Hawley to release the first of three communications satellites eight hours after launch. Reuters reported. The second was to be put in orbit Friday and the third Saturday.

The first satellite, designated SBS-4, is owned by Satellite Business Systems, based in McLean, Virginia. SBS-4 and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Telstar-3, will be launched Friday.

The third satellite is owned by Hughes Aircraft Co. and leased to the U.S. Navy.

The three companies are paying NASA a total of \$34 million for the launch services, the largest payoff from a single mission.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, left, meets with Shimon Peres of the Labor Party.

In Lebanon, Christians and Moslems Begin Mourning Period for Gemayel

BEIRUT — Moslems and Christians united Thursday in mourning President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and a dominant political figure from the nation's fight for independence through its long civil war.

As preparations began for the burial, Mr. Gemayel's Christian Phalangist militia clashed with Druze Moslem fighters south of Beirut, and rival Moslem factions battled in Tripoli, bringing the number of deaths in the city to 23 in three days.

In much of Lebanon, church bells tolled, flags flew at half staff and radio stations played solemn music in tribute to the nation's most prestigious Christian leader.

Mr. Gemayel, 78, the founder of the Phalangist Party, died Wednesday of a heart attack.

The government has declared three days of national mourning for Mr. Gemayel, beginning Thursday. His funeral was scheduled for Thursday evening in Bikfaya, the mountain village where he died, 10 miles (16 kilometers) northeast of Beirut.

In his will, an official announcement said, Mr. Gemayel wrote that he wanted to be buried at the family cemetery in a simple wooden coffin next to his slain son, Bashir, and Bashir's daughter, Maya, who was killed in a car-bomb explosion at age 4 in 1979.

Bashir Gemayel was elected president by the Lebanese parliament in 1982, but was assassinated before his inauguration. His brother, Amin, was then elected president and has held the office for the last two years.

Mr. Gemayel's death cast another shadow on the nation's chances of halting the nine-year civil war. Only former President Camille Chamoun, a fellow Christian and political rival, came close to Mr. Gemayel in national influence.

Lebanon's Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, and his Druze ally, Walid Jumblatt, offered their condolences in separate telephone calls to President Gemayel. Prime Minister Rashid Karam, a Sunni Moslem, praised Mr. Gemayel in a statement read over radio stations.

Arab heads of state and two Israeli leaders expressed sympathy with the Lebanese people over Mr. Gemayel's death.

"I share your sadness over the loss of a father and a leading cabinet member of your administration," said President Hafez al-Assad of Syria in a message to President Gemayel.

Mr. Gemayel seemed to be acknowledging that in the interview.

For example, he revealed that although the number of private automobiles had nearly tripled in the last seven years, the amount of gasoline sold through the official retail network has gone up only 120 percent. More than half the new drivers, he indicated, were buying their gasoline "on the left," as the Russians call their black market, from individuals who stole the fuel from the state.

It is highly unusual for the authorities here to give such precise figures on criminal behavior. For many years the Soviet government insisted that crime was a capitalist, not a communist, problem and they refused to make public any figures about crime. Mr. Fedorchuk's interview demonstrated how far the government has moved from that position.

In the Rostov region, he said, one group stole 200 tons of fuel. In 15 days, 120 truck drivers were arrested near Kiev on charges of illegally selling nine tons of gasoline. In Moscow, the minister disclosed, 40 percent of all trucks have broken odometers — a necessity if a driver is to sell gas out of his truck's tank and then tell his boss that he used it on the job.

"As you can see," he said, "the scale and forms of embezzling fuel are great."

That is already well known to motorists in the

King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt cabled similar messages, and Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel also issued statements expressing their sympathy.

Mr. Gemayel was minister of public health and communications in the present government and had been a member of parliament since 1960. He was twice defeated in bids for the presidency.

His death could set off a power struggle within the party and strain the coalition cabinet. The young Phalangists who control the Israeli-trained and supplied Lebanese Forces militia were outraged by President Gemayel's decision in March to scrap a U.S.-mediated truce with Israel.

The overnight battles near Beirut pitted Mr. Gemayel's Lebanese Forces against Mr. Jumblatt's Druze fighters in artillery and rocket duels in the Kharroub region northeast of Israel's defense line in Lebanon.

The hostilities broke a five-month truce in the region, which abuts Mr. Jumblatt's strongholds in the Chuf mountains. No casualty estimates were available in the battle, which police said ended at daybreak.

In the northern port city of Tripoli, police said Moslem militias battled with mortars and rocket launchers through most of the night. Eight people were killed and five were wounded, bringing to 23 dead and 44 injured the toll in three days of fighting between the Arab-an Knights militia and the Ta'awed Islamic, or Islamic unification movement.

A cease-fire declared a week ago halted four days of random bombardment that left 120 people killed and 325 wounded in Tripoli.

In Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon on Wednesday, an Israeli armored convoy advanced across the Aawli River to search for Palestinian guerrillas. The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said that troops, carriers and tanks were on routine patrol conducted against an attempt by terrorists to establish themselves in the area.

Also on Wednesday, Lebanon asked the United Nations Security Council to force Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon. Ambassador Rashid Fakoury told the Security Council in New York that the area "is being suffocated because of the unusual practices and the inhuman behavior" of the Israelis.

Ambassador Yehuda Z. Blum of Israel called the allegations "totally false and unfounded."



The escape capsule and parachute from the B-1A prototype aircraft lie on the ground after the crash in California.

Honecker Decision on Trip Awaited Bonn Still Thinks Visit Will Be Made Despite Kremlin

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune
BONN — Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, is due to announce soon whether he has decided to go through with his visit to West Germany despite emphatic objections from Moscow.

A tentative date was set long ago for a five-day visit beginning Sept. 25, but that has not been formally confirmed.

The latest preparatory meeting was held here Wednesday between Ewald Moldt, the permanent East German representative in Bonn, and Philipp Jenninger, the state secretary of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in charge of the visit. But Mr. Moldt, it is reported, was still unable to say whether Mr. Honecker would actually make the visit.

Leading Bonn officials still are betting that the visit will take place. But they cannot be certain, they say, because they do not know what is going on in the inner councils of the Kremlin.

In two harsh editorials in late July and August, Pravda, the newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party, attacked the very foundation of Mr. Honecker's campaign for closer relations with West Germany.

One of the paper's accusations was that "economic levers" were being used by the West to undermine the socialist institutions of yet another East European country. A similar assertion was made before the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

But specialists here noted that the Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, contradicted Pravda on the key economic issue, saying that the countries of Comecon, the Communist economic grouping, never had intended to live in economic isolation from the West.

It was also noted that the Soviet Army newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, or Red Star, stayed out of the dispute.

The conclusion of specialists is that there is a basic debate going on in the Kremlin, not only about Mr. Honecker's initiatives but about the entire issue of future Soviet-U.S. and East-West relations.

A significant factor in the Kremlin is in favor of resuming some kind of strategic arms talks with the United States next year, according to "reliable indications"



Erich Honecker

right veto by Moscow to cause him to cancel it.

Such a veto would be a dangerous step. Soviet affairs specialists say. It would cause a rise in anti-Soviet feelings among East Germans, who are already deeply distressed over the inability of their athletes to the Olympics. The Russians also would be discrediting Mr. Honecker. That might signal the beginning of the end of his regime, creating a situation in East Germany that could not possibly be in the Kremlin's interest, specialists argue.

An obviously high-handed Soviet move also would have repercussions for the Russians in other East European countries where Mr. Honecker's show of independence has received support.

East European leaders, with the exception of the Poles, have stated their misgivings over the deployment of Soviet nuclear weapons in answer to the deployment of the NATO Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. There is "restiveness" in Eastern Europe, according to specialists.

For all these reasons, West German and foreign diplomats still think it unlikely that Moscow will simply veto Mr. Honecker's trip. Less unlikely, in Bonn's view, is that Moscow will force Mr. Honecker to postpone the visit until after the U.S. election.

If that should happen, Mr. Honecker is likely to invoke the pretext of unfriendly statements about his trip made by the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats, Alfred Dregger, and other conservative members of Mr. Kohl's party as well as the rightist Springer press.

The right wing of the government coalition is opposed to Mr. Kohl's policy of accommodation with East Germany but remained grudgingly silent when the chancellor, upon assuming office, made continuity of his predecessor's German policy a main feature of his own policy.

In recent months, this opposition within the government party has again become more outspoken. But since coming back from vacation Sunday, Mr. Kohl has sought to calm the storm and Mr. Dregger has said that he fully supports the chancellor's policy toward East Germany.

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Soviet Police Chief Acknowledges Crime Is Rising

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Crime and corruption are popular topics of conversation in the Soviet Union these days, in part because the government has encouraged such talk. In an unusual interview published Thursday, the country's senior police officer acknowledged indirectly that crime is on the rise.

Vitali V. Fedorchuk, who supervises Soviet police minister of the interior, also acknowledged that the police are not doing as well as they might in fighting crime. He also revealed statistics about embezzlement that, from the mouth of a government minister, suggest a huge problem for the Soviet leadership.

This will not be news to most Russians, although many may be surprised by Mr. Fedorchuk's candor in the interview published in the magazine Literaturnaya Gazeta.

A campaign against corruption, launched by President Yuri V. Andropov, who died in February, has brought to light startling information about embezzlement, other kinds of thievery and payoffs. The campaign has resulted in the conviction of corrupt behavior.

Numerous Russians say privately that bribetaking and stealing have become widespread

and Mr. Fedorchuk seemed to be acknowledging that in the interview.

For example, he revealed that although the number of private automobiles had nearly tripled in the last seven years, the amount of gasoline sold through the official retail network has gone up only 120 percent. More than half the new drivers, he indicated, were buying their gasoline "on the left," as the Russians call their black market, from individuals who stole the fuel from the state.

It is highly unusual for the authorities here to give such precise figures on criminal behavior. For many years the Soviet government insisted that crime was a capitalist, not a communist, problem and they refused to make public any figures about crime. Mr. Fedorchuk's interview demonstrated how far the government has moved from that position.

In the Rostov region, he said, one group stole 200 tons of fuel. In 15 days, 120 truck drivers were arrested near Kiev on charges of illegally selling nine tons of gasoline. In Moscow, the minister disclosed, 40 percent of all trucks have broken odometers — a necessity if a driver is to sell gas out of his truck's tank and then tell his boss that he used it on the job.

"As you can see," he said, "the scale and forms of embezzling fuel are great."

That is already well known to motorists in the

Soviet Union. There are places around Moscow where truck drivers wait for customers to buy the gas out of their tanks at discount prices.

Mr. Fedorchuk — who was head of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, before Mr. Andropov made him minister of the interior — discussed other forms of criminal behavior. Stealing from railroad freight cars is rampant, he said, citing a case in which 32 residents of a village stole goods from an unguarded train. The stealing of food also is widespread, he said.

Corruption goes to high levels, Mr. Fedorchuk continued. For example, he said, in one rural area "among those responsible for embezzlement and other serious crimes are the bosses of various enterprises, organizations, collective farms and state farms."

Regarding common criminals, as opposed to those who commit economic crimes, Mr. Fedorchuk said more than half of all crimes were the work of drunkards. He acknowledged that alcoholism, besides contributing to crime, had resulted in "lower birthrates and higher incidence of illness and death."

He was not more specific, but Western analysts have concluded that largely because of alcohol abuse, the life expectancy of a Soviet male has fallen from more than 66 years two decades ago to about 62 years now.

Israelis See Gain On Unity

Shamir, Peres Aim for End to Cabinet Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and the leader of the Labor Party, Shimon Peres, have agreed on an effort to complete talks on forming a national unity government within a week.

The state television and radio said Thursday that Mr. Peres, charged with forming a government by President Chaim Herzog, was ready to consider sharing the post of prime minister with Mr. Shamir in a rotation system.

But the two leaders said they had not discussed that vital question in talks they held Wednesday and had agreed to put it off until the end of the talks.

Labor has up to now rejected the idea, arguing that it should be the dominant partner in the government because it won three more parliamentary seats than Mr. Shamir's rightist Likud bloc in last month's inconclusive general election.

Neither Mr. Peres nor Mr. Shamir revealed details of Wednesday's discussion, but both used the same words — "substantial progress" — to sum up its results.

"There is now a good chance of forming a national unity government," Mr. Shamir said. "I hope we can wind up the negotiations by the beginning of next week."

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, seen as a Likud hard-liner in the unity talks, told Armed Forces Radio that the only solution to the stalemate was joint government.

He added that if the negotiations failed, "then there will be no escaping new elections."

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir resolved two of the main sticking points in their talks. Wednesday, news organizations reported.

They agreed that new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank would be approved by a simple majority in the joint cabinet. Armed Forces Radio said, Lebanon had demanded a two-thirds majority for such decisions, wishing to freeze settlement building.

The two men also agreed on the language of an Israeli invitation to Jordan's King Hussein to negotiate peace. The radio said Israel would propose peace talks without mentioning either Likud's demand that they be based on the Camp David agreement or Labor's contradictory



CAMPAIGN JOKE — Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee, stifled a laugh Wednesday in St. Paul, Minnesota, when Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta commented on his "smart-assed white boys" remark, referring to Mr. Mondale's aides. Mr. Young said he would now give his support to the ticket. Page 3.

737 Airliner Catches Fire In Cameroon; Toll Unclear

DOUALA, Cameroon — A Cameroon Airlines passenger jet caught fire Thursday as it prepared to take off for Yaounde, Cameroon's capital. There were reports of casualties, but there were wide differences on the number.

A source said that 79 people were killed and 37 were injured. Cameroon Radio said that two people were killed, but mentioned no injuries. According to U.S. officials, five Americans were hurt, but one of the injuries appeared serious; the officials reported no deaths.

Another source, a Western diplomat said he visited a hospital in Douala and was told by a nurse that 72 people were known to have been hospitalized for injuries in the fire.

He said Cameroon officials reported that the plane had 120 passengers and a crew of five, and he called the reported death toll of 79 "apparently exaggerated."

A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry in Paris said: "What we're dealing with is a certain amount of confusion in Cameroon, aggravated by the fact that the injured and dead were taken to different hospitals and makeshift clinics."

Cameroon was administered by France until it became independent in 1960.

Meanwhile, the Cameroon Liberation Front, a guerrilla group opposed to the government of President Paul Biya, announced in an evening radio broadcast from Gabon that it had carried out an attack on the Boeing 737.

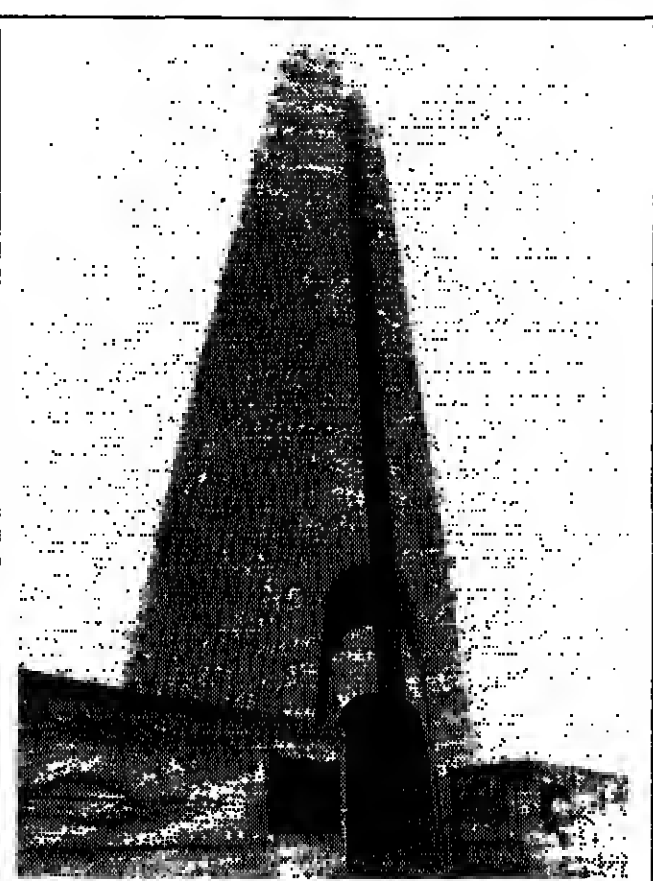
The U.S. consul general in Douala, Charles Twining, said that one of the Americans told him "he was sitting on the left side of the plane and looked out and suddenly saw that an engine was on fire. Then, somehow, the fire quickly spread to the cabin."

Mr. Twining said the injured Americans were residents of Cameroon.

"None of the injuries appeared critical," he said. "Four of the people suffered burns and two of them had broken ankles from jumping out of the plane."

Officials said the cause of the fire was not known.

The plane, which was taxiing on the runway of the international airport in Douala when the fire broke out, had been preparing to leave for Yaounde, about 150 miles (241 kilometers) to the east, and Garoua.



MONUMENT TO FLIGHT 007 — A memorial to the 269 crew members and passengers of the Korean Air Lines jet shot down by a Soviet fighter is to be dedicated Saturday by South Korean officials, a year after the incident. The 90-foot monument is in a cemetery south of Seoul reserved for Koreans who died overseas.

Ex-Reagan Aide Is Indicted On 4 Charges in Stock Case

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Thomas C. Reed, a former National Security adviser to President Ronald Reagan, was indicted Thursday by a federal grand jury on charges of illegal stock trading, wire fraud, perjury and obstruction of justice.

The indictment, announced by U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani, charged that Mr. Reed, in March 1981, improperly made a \$431,000 profit over a 48-hour period on an initial investment of \$3,400 in options on Amex Inc. stock.

The government charged that Mr. Reed purchased the options after learning from his father, Gordon W. Reed, an Amex director, that Standard Oil Co. of California was involved in a merger attempt in which it planned to offer to purchase Amex stock at about \$40 over the trading price at that time of \$38 per share.

Mr. Reed denied the charges in a statement.

In December 1981, before Mr. Reagan named him special assis-

tant for national security affairs, Mr. Reed reached a civil settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the case.

Mr. Reed left the Reagan administration in 1983 amid widespread publicity about the case.

In the SEC settlement, Mr. Reed neither admitted nor denied wrongdoing, but agreed to pay the \$431,000 into an escrow account and to refrain from violating federal securities laws.

The indictment Thursday said that Mr. Reed made an additional \$314,000 in profits on Amex options purchased in January and February 1981 and sold in March after the stock price increased.

Mr. Reed, 50, has not been charged in connection with the transactions and has been allowed to retain those profits.

The perjury and obstruction charges relate to Mr. Reed's testimony in a private lawsuit brought March 10, 1981, against Mr. Reed and Dean Witter by the persons who sold the Amex stock options to Mr. Reed in 1981. That suit is still pending.

Divers Punch Holes in French Hulk In First Act of Salvaging Operation

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — Divers drilled through the hull of the sunken French freighter *Mont-Louis* on Thursday, the first major progress toward salvaging its radioactive cargo of uranium hexafluoride.

The holes are intended to release trapped air and bring the ship to rest solidly on the seabed, a spokesman for the Smit International salvage company said. It was not clear Thursday night whether the freighter had settled because the tide was high.

The *Mont-Louis*, which sank Saturday after colliding with a passenger ferry, is lying in shallow water 10 miles (16 kilometers) off the Belgian coast.

When the ship has completely settled on the bottom, three French specialists are to make a crucial test Friday to determine whether radioactive material is escaping from the hull.

No sign of radioactivity has yet been found but some leaks may not yet have been detected, salvage experts said. Some barrels may have been surrounded by trapped air. If so, the water outside the ship would not be affected by the radioactivity, the experts explained.

If no radioactivity is detected, divers are to cut higher holes in the hull Saturday to allow a floating crane to begin moving the 30 containers, each of which weighs 15 tons. The first containers should be removed early next week, a Smit spokesman said.

The *Mont-Louis* has been hoisted by the air in its hull and was bumping on the seabed in the swell. Smit salvagers wanted it to lie at rest to provide a firm platform for further work.

The six divers who cut through the hull Thursday, using drills powered by compressed air, were later forced to return to Ostend, on the Belgian coast, because of a high wind and heavy swell. Henk Drenth, the Smit spokesman, said. Unfavorable weather conditions also stopped work Wednesday.

Divers did not complete the plugging of air vents in the ship's fuel tank, from which oil has been leaking. They plan to try to finish the work Friday. Belgian officials said a slick from the ship was under control and well clear of the coast.

If tests Friday reveal radioactivity, salvage operations would be greatly complicated. Uranium hexafluoride reacts violently when combined with water.

The *Mont-Louis* was carrying the radioactive material to the Soviet Union, where the uranium was to be enriched to allow its use as fuel.

In Paris, the French nuclear en-

ergy authority said Thursday that all the material in the containers aboard the *Mont-Louis* contained less than 1 percent of Uranium-235.

The authority's communiqué did not mention the traces of reactor waste, which was first disclosed in Belgium.

Uranium hexafluoride, which turns into a gas at temperatures

above 56 degrees Centigrade (132 degrees Fahrenheit), is used in the gaseous diffusion process employed to make atomic fuel.

French officials said the cargo included nine containers of natural uranium hexafluoride, 18 containers of lightly impoverished uranium hexafluoride and three containers of lightly enriched uranium hexafluoride.

London Longshoremen Disagree in Strike Votes

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — Dockworkers at Tilbury, London's port, held two contradictory votes Thursday on whether to support a strike called last week by their national leaders.

By Thursday evening it appeared that instead of living up to expectations that it would provide a strong sign whether the strike would crumble or spread, Tilbury had become a symbol of the confusion and uncertainty besetting Britain's labor movement and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's industrial policies.

The first vote was overwhelming in favor of returning to work. The second, after many dockers had left, backed a vaguely worded resolution that local leaders interpreted as calling for support of the strike.

The dock strike is the country's second in six weeks. Each has arisen out of incidents in which dock leaders ordered restrictions on the flow of raw materials to the British Steel Corporation in support of striking coal miners.

In the first case, British Steel used nonunion workers to land iron ore at the North Sea port of Immingham for its Scunthorpe mill.

The strike received strong support for 11 days at most ports, ending only after British Steel said it would not use nonunion labor to do dockers' jobs and the government assured the union that it would preserve a program that guarantees dockers' jobs for life.

This time, the dispute is over imported coal for the Ravenscraig mill near Glasgow. Miners and the company, which has been backed by the steel union, have disagreed over the amount of coal that British

Steel needs to keep Scotland's only steel mill operating.

The dockworkers found themselves in a weak position because local agreements at British Steel's nearby Hamerton terminal did not specify the use of union labor on the tugboats and clearly allowed steelworkers to empty the ship's holds of any coal they could reach with cranes.

Thus, after almost two weeks of fruitless negotiations, British Steel last week carried out the landing without using nonunion labor to do any job specifically reserved for the dockworkers.

National dock leaders immediately made good on their threats to call another strike, but this time they have had trouble convincing members that anything other than support for the miners is at stake. The result has been a chaotic series of local votes in which results have been disputed and, in some cases, reversed.

Worse still, from the point of view of union leaders, the results have set dockers against dockers.

Labor turmoil has forced Mrs. Thatcher to cancel a trip to Southeast Asia scheduled for later this month. Her government's policy to sit out the industrial disputes hangs in the balance.

More importantly, however, the turmoil has exacerbated divisions and bitterness within the labor movement in the final days before next week's annual convention of unions at Brighton.

Police there are preparing for possibly violent confrontations between pickets representing militant groups and embattled union moderates.

The moderates argue that unions should not break laws in opposing restrictive labor regulations, and they have refused to extend unqualified support to the 25-week strike of the National Union of Mineworkers against the state-owned National Coal Board.

Israelis See Unity Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

tory decade that Israel ended the negotiations without pre-conditions.

Political commentators said the decision of four small religious parties not to support a coalition led by Mr. Peres had destroyed his chances of forming a government without Likud.

A senior aide to Mr. Shamir said Likud was demanding complete equality with Labor in the national union government.

The two leaders have agreed to try to change Israel's electoral system to make it more difficult for small parties to gain representation in the Knesset, political sources told Reuters.

Mr. Shamir told a parliamentary committee Wednesday that a system that allowed people such as Rabbi Meir Kahane to win a seat in the Knesset was in need of urgent reform.

Rabbi Kahane has urged the expulsion of Arabs from Israel and the West Bank.

■ **Kahane Plans U.S. Visit**

Rabbi Kahane will fly Friday to the United States for a two-week tour to raise money for his movement, The Associated Press reported. The Jewish Defense League, which he heads, has its headquarters in New York.

On Wednesday, Rabbi Kahane was denied entry to Israel's largest Arab village, Umm el Fahm, where he planned to hold an anti-Arab rally.

Fires in Montana Have Blackened 250,000 Acres

The Associated Press

HELENA, Montana — Fires pushed by strong winds that have burned 250,000 acres (100,000 hectares) of forest and prairie leaped fire lines and moved toward more homes Thursday. Reinforcements from seven states joined the battle to control the flames.

The Montana fires, most of which started last weekend and early this week, have destroyed more than 30 homes and forced more than 300 people to flee. There have been no firm figures on the total number of fires, but 18 have been declared "major."

Residents of the 15-home El Dorado Heights subdivision were told to leave their homes Wednesday after winds sent a fire toward them.

The 5,000 firefighters were being supported by 42 air tankers and 21 helicopters dropping fire retardant chemicals and water.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kuwait Is Said to Make Huge Oil Finds

KUWAIT (Reuters) — Kuwait has struck major new oil seams that could increase the life of its reserves to 250 years at current production rates, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The sources said that two newly discovered oil deposits could increase Kuwait's proven oil reserves to 90 billion to 100 billion barrels. Kuwait's proven reserves were assessed at 67 billion barrels at the end of 1983, which would last 175 years at present levels of output.

The finds comprise large deposits of light crude oil in the Magwa field south of Kuwait City and highly sulfurous crude in a reservoir straddling the border with Iraq, according to the sources. Saudi Arabia leads the world in proven reserves, with 165 billion barrels. The Soviet Union has reserves of 90 billion barrels.

Botha Undaunted by Election Result

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa (Reuters) — South Africa will go ahead with its new segregated Parliament in spite of low turnout in the elections for its Asian and mixed-race chambers, according to Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

Fewer than 30 percent of the mixed-race voters and about 20 percent of the Asian voters took part in the separate elections, on Aug. 22 and Tuesday.

Mr. Botha said Wednesday night, at a meeting of the ruling National Party, that voters had been intimidated. He said he regarded the low turnout as a minor obstacle and added that the government would not adopt "a spirit of defeat."

140 Students Seized in Seoul Protest

SEOUL (AP) — The police said Thursday they had detained about 140 students in an investigation of anti-Japanese demonstrations to protest the first state visit of a South Korean president to Japan.

The most serious incident occurred Wednesday at a Japanese government information center, where several hundred students smashed windows with rocks and bottles. The students then attempted to march on the Japanese Embassy and were turned back, but along the way broke windows in a police station.

The outbreak came on the anniversary of the 1910 annexation of the Korean peninsula by Japan, the beginning of 35 years of Japanese colonial domination. Students, political dissidents and religious groups still bitter about Japanese policy during the colonial period have staged protests of President Chun Doo Hwan's planned visit to Japan on Sept. 7.

Indonesia Assures Papua on Refugees

JAKARTA (AP) — Indonesia has reassured Papua New Guinea that Indonesians from Irian Jaya Province who fled into Papua this year will be given safe conduct when they return home.

The reassurance was made during several meetings to discuss border problems between the two countries. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said Wednesday. About 9,000 people have crossed the border since February because of fighting between Indonesian troops and Irian Jaya rebels seeking independence.

The minister spoke in reaction to a report that Papua would not begin to repatriate the Irian Jaya refugees until Indonesia has guaranteed their safe conduct. "Indonesia has already given the assurance," Dr. Mochtar said. "But if Papua insists on another one, we would not mind conveying it again."

Reagan Vetoes Public Radio-TV Plan

WASHINGTON (LAT) — President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday vetoed a long-range funding bill for U.S. public broadcasting, saying the increase in federal money approved by Congress for noncommercial radio and television stations was "too much, too fast."

The bill would have set a ceiling on congressional appropriations to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the nonprofit organization that distributes federal funds to public radio and television. The ceiling called for was up to \$238 million for the fiscal year beginning in October 1986, then \$253 million in 1987 and \$270 million in 1988.

Mr. Reagan said the proposed authorization figure for 1986 was 49 percent higher than the \$159.5 million that has been allocated for 1985.

New French School Plan Welcomed

PARIS (Reuters) — President Francois Mitterrand appeared Thursday to have scored a political success with a compromise plan aimed at ending a dispute over the reform of private education in France.

Presented Wednesday, the plan won a cautious welcome from both supporters and opponents of private schools. It is designed to replace a more ambitious education reform bill that Mr. Mitterrand withdrew in July because of increasing public opposition.

The compromise involves technical changes in the way France's private schools, which are mainly Roman Catholic and which are attended by one child in six, get money from the state. The plan basically maintains the status quo by abandoning a promise by Mr. Mitterrand to integrate the private schools into a single secular education system.

India Says 6 Pakistani Soldiers Slain

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Six Pakistani soldiers have been killed in a clash with Indian forces in the disputed territory of Kashmir, the Press Trust of India press agency reported Thursday.

The agency quoted officials in Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir state, as saying that the fighting occurred Monday when the Pakistanis tried to cross the border, known as the line of control, dividing the region.

New Zealand Warned About Economy

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Prime Minister David Lange appealed Thursday to New Zealanders to exercise restraint and help solve the "gravest economic crisis this country has ever faced."

He spoke while making public detailed reports from the Treasury and reserve bank that, he said, clearly showed the economy was "well past instant miracles or immediate relief."

For the Record

A Düsseldorf prosecutor said Thursday that he would demand a murder charge for a woman who killed a teen-ager when she drove her car into a crowd watching police storm a bank where her husband was holding hostage. Frank Kilian, 14, was killed and five other people were injured Wednesday when Ingrid Sassmannshausen, 26, drove her car through a police barricade and into the group of onlookers.

Talks on the future of Afghanistan sponsored by the United Nations, adjourned in Geneva on Thursday after a week of indirect exchanges between the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers. A UN announcement said. There was no immediate word on the outcome of the talks.

(Reuters)

Jaime de Pinies, 66, Spain's chief representative to the United Nations, was unanimously endorsed Thursday by West European nations as their candidate for the presidency of next year's General Assembly, an informed source said.

Prime Minister Prem Thinsulanonda of Thailand, 64, who has had chest pains since recovering from influenza, is scheduled to travel to the United States for a medical examination at a military hospital on Sept. 14, a senior official said Thursday.

The South African Appeal Court refused a former naval commodore, Dieter Gerhardt, leave to appeal against his sentence of life imprisonment for spying for the Soviet Union. The court also turned down on Thursday a similar appeal by his wife, Ruth, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison for being a courier.

At least 28 people died in the Philippines and more than 10,000 were made homeless when a tropical storm battered the northern and central regions, Manila television reported Thursday. The nation's disaster coordinating center said that about 5,000 houses had been destroyed.

(Reuters)

Six Haitians charged with planting a bomb last year to kill President Jean-Claude Duvalier were arraigned in Port-au-Prince on Wednesday after having been imprisoned incommunicado for a year and a half.

(UPI)

Argentina's General Labor Confederation broke off talks Thursday with the government on a salary agreement and called a 24-hour national strike for Monday, the first since President Raul Alfonsín took office in December. The union failed to reach agreement with the government on higher pay to keep up with inflation, now running at 615 percent a year.

(Reuters)

Lufthansa, West Germany's national airline, made its first regularly scheduled flight to East Germany on Thursday under an agreement that expires Sept. 11.

(AP)

THE NEW YORK HERALD
EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1987

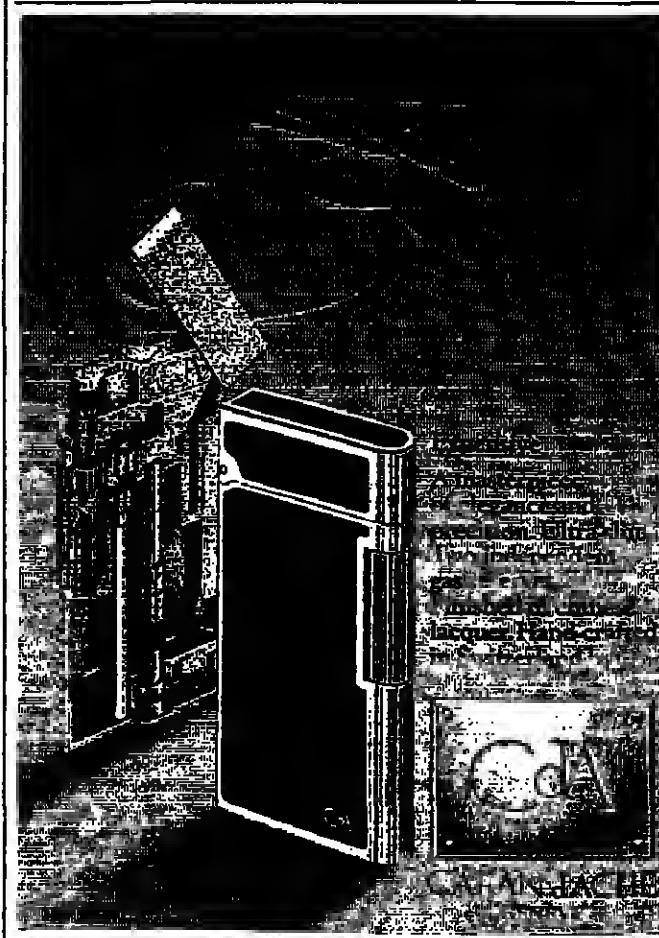
LINDBERGH ARRIVES ON RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT
FARMERS FLEE COUPEE PARISH
Franchmen Take Lead, Two to One, in Tennis Tourney
Coolidge's Message Greets Lindbergh
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Mondale Says Feuding In Party Is Now Over

After Talks With Democratic Leaders, Candidate Says Coalition Is United

By Sara Fritz
Los Angeles Times Service

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Walter Mondale, concluding a series of meetings with prominent Democratic mayors, governors and black leaders, says he has quelled the in-party bickering that threatened to undermine his bid for the presidency.

Mr. Mondale said Wednesday that "we have our coalition together" and he added that the "contrast" with President Ronald Reagan "couldn't be more basic, and from here on out we're going to gain momentum and win this election."

Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, who last week characterized Mr. Mondale's campaign aides as a group of "smart-assed white boys," agreed with the Democratic nominee that his staff was doing a better job in its effort to achieve party unity and launch an effective campaign.

"A lot of folk I thought were smart-assed are a lot smarter than I thought they were," Mr. Young said at a news conference after a meeting between Mr. Mondale and a group of Democratic mayors. Commenting on his meetings with governors, mayors and black leaders over the previous six days, Mr. Mondale said: "This past week, I think, has been a very good one for our campaign. We've put together the foundation, the basis, or what is going to be a very successful bid for election."

The mood in the Mondale camp was upbeat and aides insisted their campaign was on the rebound. Since the convention seven weeks ago, the former vice president's campaign has been dogged by a variety of problems, including the short-lived appointment of Bert Lance, a former Carter administration budget director, as campaign chairman.

Although Mr. Mondale insisted he had made no promises to the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and other black leaders in exchange for their endorsement Tuesday night, aides admitted privately that he had agreed to fulfill a "wish list" presented to him by Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, Mr. Jackson's campaign chairman in the Democratic primaries. In response to Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Mondale has committed himself to these steps:

- A major policy speech on urban affairs and another on Third World problems of particular concern to blacks.
- Commitment of more than 50

percent of the money allocated by the Democrats for voter registration in spent in minority communities.

• Appointment of former Mayor Maynard Jackson of Atlanta as the campaign's senior black adviser and the naming of Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, who also is black, to head up the voter registration effort.

Mayor James McNulty of Scranton, Pennsylvania, a former supporter of Mr. Mondale's primary opponent, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, said at the news conference that Mr. Mondale had emerged from this period as a more effective candidate.

Mr. Mondale's staff has been blamed for a number of problems that got their general election campaign off in a rocky start; the Lance affair, disorganization in the campaign of the vice presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, and Mr. Mondale's failure to quickly unite Mr. Jackson and other black leaders behind the campaign.

Mr. Young, whose public criticism of the Mondale staff grew out of these difficulties, said Wednesday that he had never had any questions about Mr. Mondale's willingness "to discuss any issue and be open to any point of view."

■ Religion Will Be Issue
Earlier, Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported from St. Paul:

Mr. Mondale has decided to make a major campaign issue out of Mr. Reagan's comments that religious and political ideas are linked. He made clear Wednesday that he was planning a major statement on the subject soon.

Although Mr. Mondale has been slow to respond to Mr. Reagan's statements last week in Dallas, aides to the Democratic nominee say he is set to tackle the issue in a speech now under preparation.

Beyond this, aides say, Mr. Mondale is persuaded that, in responding to Mr. Reagan, he would be raising the stakes in the election by opening an unusual national debate on issues relating to religion and politics such as organized school prayer, censorship and abortion.

Mondale aides say they are convinced that, in raising the issue of religion and politics, Mr. Reagan had humiliated and upset not only religious groups but also conservatives intent on maintaining a firm line between religion and politics.



LISTENING TO MOTHER — Laura Zaccaro and her brother John, with camera, at a rally Wednesday in Cleveland that was addressed by their mother, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

Court Takes Estate Role From Ferraro's Husband

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A New York state judge has removed John A. Zaccaro, the husband of Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, as conservator of an estate from which he had borrowed \$175,000.

"The mere appearance of impropriety must be assiduously avoided," said Justice Edwin Kassoff of the New York State Supreme Court.

Reagan Gets Endorsement Of Teamsters

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Breaking with most of the labor establishment, the Teamsters' union endorsed President Ronald Reagan's campaign Thursday, just as it did four years ago. The decision was disclosed in advance by Vice President George Bush, who was sent to a Teamsters' meeting here to collect the endorsement.

"For the president and myself, I say thank you for putting your faith in us," Mr. Bush said in a speech.

"There is no suggestion of dishonesty or malicious intent on the part of the conservator," the justice said. "Mr. Zaccaro was a forthright witness and the court believes that he sought to abide by the instructions that he was given."

Justice Kassoff also said that Mr. Zaccaro believed he was acting properly when he paid 12-percent interest on the borrowed money instead of the 10.5 percent it was earning.

However, he ruled that a "trustee shall not place himself in a position where his interest is or may be in conflict with his duty."

At a hearing last week, Mr. Zaccaro maintained that he was "doing the right thing" by borrowing the money for his real estate concern, P. Zaccaro Co., because "I knew I had the wherewithal to guarantee" the loans.

Mr. Zaccaro said it had "never entered my mind" to seek legal advice on the propriety of the loans, which were repaid.

He was chosen by Justice Kassoff in 1982 to act as conservator of the estate of Alice Phelan, 84, a nursing home resident who had been declared incompetent to handle her own affairs.

In October, he borrowed \$100,000 from the estate, repaying it five months later, and \$75,000 more this year, which was also repaid.

Need for Jobs Cited by Most U.S. Cities In a Survey

By Gerald Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the economic recovery, more than half of 385 U.S. cities responding to a survey cited unemployment as a "severe" or "substantial" problem, according to the National League of Cities.

The group, which lobbies for cities' interests, is developing a legislative package to submit to Congress in which it is expected to call for an increased federal role in the creation of jobs.

"Clearly, there is a need to create more jobs," Mayor George V. Voinovich of Cleveland, the organization's first vice president, said Wednesday.

The survey reviewed the employment situation in June and July, at a time when the unemployment rate unexpectedly rose to 7.5 percent from 7 percent. In that time, 45 percent of the respondents reported urban unemployment rates of more than 8 percent, while 22 percent of the cities in that group reported unemployment rates of more than 10 percent.

But the survey showed that 11 percent of the cities were not experiencing serious unemployment problems. Those cities reported unemployment rates below 4 percent. Another 44 percent reported rates ranging from 4 percent to 8 percent.

League officials said more than 60 percent of the respondents had called the unemployment situation in their communities a top or a high priority.

"The findings of the survey point out the need for a strong and continuing effort at direct job creation, job training and economic development in our nation's cities," said Mayor Donald Fraser of Minneapolis, the chairman of the league's study group on urban unemployment.

Both Mr. Voinovich, a Republican, and Mr. Fraser, a Democrat, declined to criticize the Reagan administration for cutbacks in financing for federal job programs.

But the two expressed support for a temporary employment program, in addition to federal financing for a summer job program for youths. Such an approach was also favored by 74 percent of the local officials responding to the survey.

Nearly two-thirds of the local officials indicated that while policies and programs carried out on a local level could be effective in reducing unemployment, such measures would require substantial state or federal aid.

EPA to Deny Eastern States' Request To Curb Acid Rain From the Midwest

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency plans to deny petitions by New York, Pennsylvania and Maine asking for federal action to curb acid rain and other air pollution from sources in the Middle West.

The petitions, filed in 1980 and 1981, said pollutants from seven states in the Middle West were creating acidic precipitation in the three Eastern states, were reducing visibility, and were interfering with efforts by Eastern states to comply with federal air standards.

The petitions asked the environmental agency to invoke a provision of the Clean Air Act to require a reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants and other

sources in Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Tennessee.

Sulfur dioxide, chemically changed in the atmosphere, is a source of acid rain, which has been found to destroy freshwater life and possibly in damage forests and crops.

The agency's proposal to deny the petitions, announced Wednesday, must be published in the Federal Register, after which there will be 30 days for public comment.

The Reagan administration has opposed legislation to create curbs on acid rain, asserting that more needs to be learned about the phenomenon before the government mandates a controls program.

The environmental agency said Wednesday that the Eastern states

"have not made a persuasive technical case that the existing requirements of the Clean Air Act are being violated by interstate transport of air pollutants."

The agency said the interstate pollution provisions of the clean air law applied only when a state violated air quality standards for pollutants specifically named in the law. Neither acid rain nor long-range visibility are covered, the agency said.

An agency statement said no "significant link" had been established between sources of sulfur dioxide and the effects of acid rain.

Attorney General Robert Abrams of New York said the environmental agency's decision to deny "acid rain relief" to New York and other Northeastern states was "legally distorted and scientifically dishonest."

"This decision flies in the face of an avalanche of scientific evidence," he said. "The Reagan administration has shown itself blind and insensitive to the needs of an entire region."

Loneliness, Low-Level Jobs Are Linked to Heart Disease

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lonely men in low-level jobs or with other stresses in their lives are four times more likely to die after a heart attack than are men with fewer emotional burdens, according to a federally funded study published Thursday.

The study, conducted by researchers at the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, suggests that high levels of stress and social isolation are found much more frequently among less-educated heart-attack victims, diminishing their long-term survival chances in comparison with heart patients with jobs of higher status.

"It isn't education per se," said Dr. William Ruberman, who directed the research. "The explanation for the adverse effect of less education resides in the relatively greater prevalence of adverse life circumstances and difficulties in coping in this group." He said the study undercut "the stereotype that heart disease was almost the exclusive province of the high-achieving executive."

The influence of emotional factors on cardiac death has long been debated among heart experts. The new study not only supports the "notion of a causal role for biobehavioral stress" but also has "profound and far-reaching implications" for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, according to an editorial accompanying the report in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

"We can probably obtain as much information about a given patient's risk of dying by talking about what's going on in his life" as by conducting an exhaustive examination with the latest in medical technology, the author of the editorial, Dr. Thomas B. Graboys of Harvard Medical School, said Wednesday.

First Solar-Powered Car Crosses U.S.

The Associated Press

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, Florida — A car powered by the rays of the sun successfully completed a 45-day trip from California to Florida, making it the first solar-powered vehicle to cross North America.

It was driven onto the beach here Wednesday, ending a 2,400-mile (3,900-kilometer) trip that began July 16 in San Diego.

The car, which uses 16 solar panels, was designed and built by students from Crowder College in Neosho, Missouri, in October 1983 for about \$5,000. Only batteries for the vehicle were donated.

Trained on the journey by a support van, the car had its best day crossing a desert area in Texas when it logged 92 miles, said Chris Kalmbach, one of the builders of the car.

Brown Boveri know-how on ozone generators is good enough for the City of Los Angeles, at the new water treatment plant in San Fernando Valley.

Efficient, and safe

Ozone—"superoxygen"—is used in water treatment as a powerful and safe oxidizing agent that deals effectively with germs, viruses, odours, discoloration and other impurities.

BBC ozone generators were chosen for the new San Fernando Valley treatment plant after a severe evaluation of such factors as ozone concentration, output, efficiency, space requirements, maintenance needs, and price.

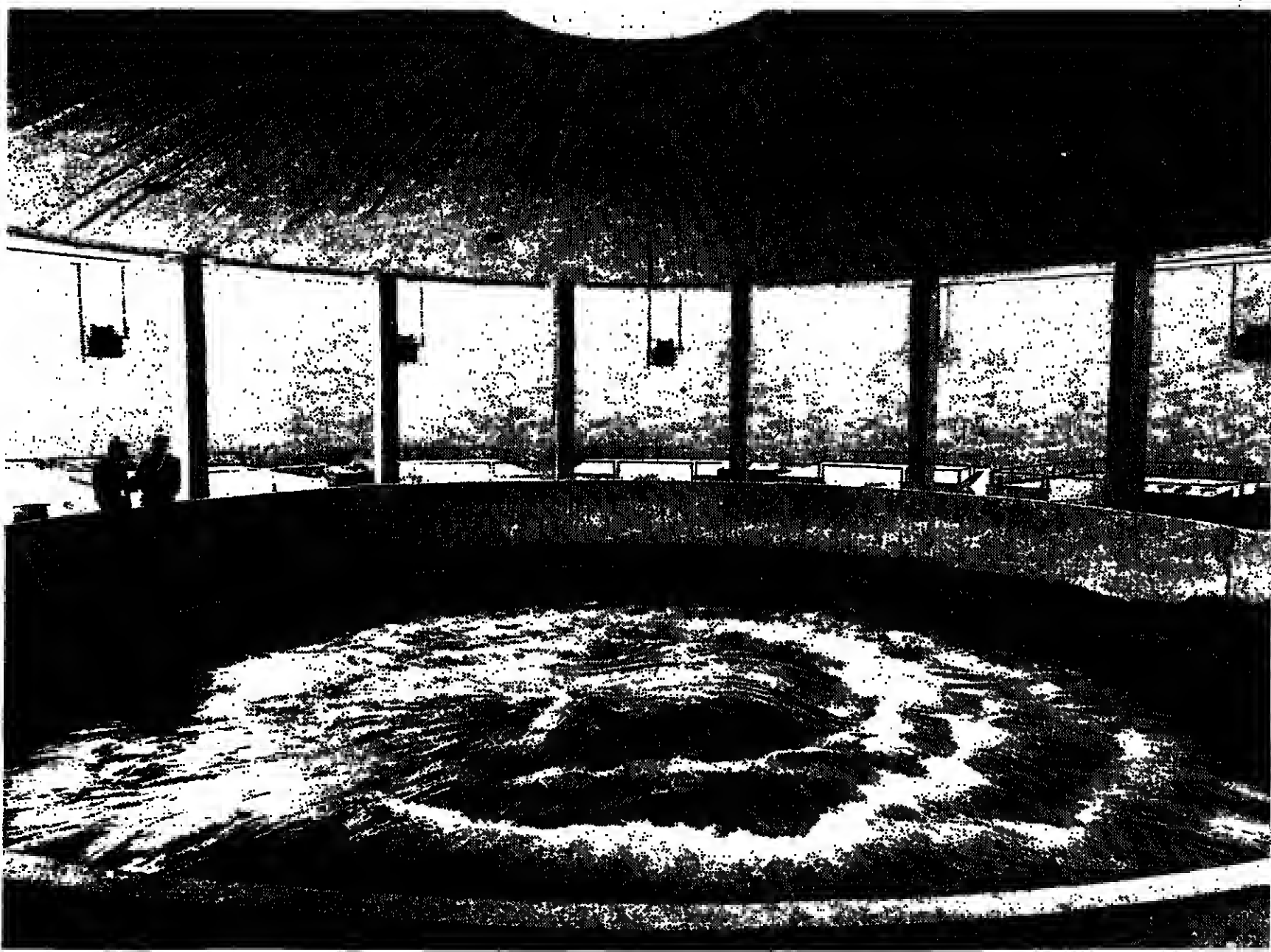
The plant's five ozone generators incorporate Brown Boveri electronic control equipment and produce an impressively high ozone concentration of 6%, or 88 g/m³. With pure oxygen as the feedstock, the combined output is 185 kg of ozone per hour.

With the help of Brown Boveri technology the new facility will treat more than 100,000 m³ of surface water per hour. To pro-

duce drinking water for the people of Los Angeles which is clear, clean and good.

As well as supplying highly specialized components and control systems to help meet such vital needs as drinking water and effluent treatment, Brown Boveri play a major role in providing the world with facilities for generating, distributing and utilizing electricity. Whether as main contractor, as head of a consortium, consortium member or supplier of equipment, Brown Boveri are there. Accepting the challenge of the different, the complex and the new—every day and everywhere. And with their worldwide resources committed to the attainment of technical excellence in joint enterprise with others, Brown Boveri know how.

Illustration: Spring basin in the Siplinger Berg waterworks, Lake Constance. BBC ozone generators are used here in treating water from the lake to make it drinkable.



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U.S. Trade Official Bids Adieu

Pertschuk Assails 'Regulatory Nihilism, Plain Nuttiness'

By Irvin Molinsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — No one expected Michael Pertschuk to go quietly, and he has not disappointed.

After seven years on the Federal Trade Commission, including the last few as a lone Democratic voice of liberal activism in a Republican time of conservative restraint, Mr. Pertschuk has issued a 273-page indictment of the commission's Republican leadership and of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Pertschuk, who next month will become a scholar in residence at the Woodrow Wilson Center here, accused the "tribe of economic healers" of the Reagan administration of "bungling mean-spiritedness."

"The current FTC leadership, under Chairman James C. Miller," he said, "has been consumed with undoing the past — not just the immediate past — but the very foundation of antitrust and consumer protection law laid down by Congress

in 1914, in 1938, in 1950 and in 1975, laws forcefully implemented by bipartisan commissions."

Mr. Miller, in a reply equally tough in tone, said the Pertschuk indictment is "a selectively edited scrapbook of Commissioner Pertschuk's frustrated years as a member of the FTC minority, the predictable venting of final rage by a chronic complainer and a somewhat inglorious end to the commission career of a person who seems to have relished his self-appointed role as saboteur."

Mr. Pertschuk's accusations are contained in a report requested by Representative John D. Dingell, the Michigan Democrat who heads the Congressional committee that oversees the commission. Mr. Dingell, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, has been sympathetic to Mr. Pertschuk's position in the past.

Mr. Miller, the prime target of Mr. Pertschuk's accusations, responded to the charges by writing a letter to Mr. Dingell, saying, "Our initial review of this document re-

veals a manuscript riddled with factual errors and distortions of varying degrees: unsubstantiated claims, half-truths, misrepresentations and faulty logic."

In his report, "The Performance of the Federal Trade Commission, 1977-1984," Mr. Pertschuk accuses "Reagan's generals on the consumer protection and antitrust fronts" of "retreating from 60 years of progress in strengthening the law against deception, surrendering whole chapters of antitrust laws and engaging in economic frolics and detours around corporate overreaching and consumer exploitation."

He writes of "Reagan's deregulators in a caricature of reform" whose "extremism and ideological blindness led to a new era of regulatory nihilism and just plain nuttiness."

"This commission has encouraged and facilitated the largest mergers between competitors in history," Mr. Pertschuk said in a reference to the consolidation of oil companies, of Standard Oil of Cal-



Michael Pertschuk



James C. Miller

ifornia with Gulf and of Texaco with Getty. The majority of the trade commission found in those cases that the oil industry in the United States was so fragmented that the mergers were not anti-competitive.

In addition to objecting to the majority commissioners' ideology and decisions, Mr. Pertschuk criticized their executive technique, the way they act and the way they dress.

"I'm no social psychologist," Mr. Pertschuk writes, "but it does seem to me that it is no accident that

leaders whose ideology hardens their eyes and ears to misery and injustice also reveal unlovable traits in their management style: their relationships with human beings who have the ill fortune to serve under their command or as colleagues."

"They tend to a heavy, authoritarian style of management: oppressive and bullying to those who work for them; servile and sycophantic to those under whose direction they serve."

"They are casual with the truth. They are preoccupied with control: controlling information, controlling dissent, controlling their media images, controlling leaks, controlling emotions. Order becomes a higher value than creativity, innovation, resourcefulness, commitment."

In his letter to Mr. Dingell, Mr. Miller, as commission chairman, seems to have taken Mr. Pertschuk's accusations personally.

"Clearly, Commissioner Pertschuk and I have legitimate differences of opinion on the proper role of the FTC," Mr. Miller said. "Intelligent and scholarly discourse can produce substantial benefits to society. But when advocacy degenerates into name calling and arguments ad hominem, it no longer serves the public interest."

Illegal Bird Trade Traced to Sandis

New York Times Service

GREAT FALLS, Montana — A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agent has testified that the Saudi Arabian Embassy helped smuggle birds of prey out of the United States. The testimony came in a statement by the Fish and Wildlife agent, Don Schurdt, which was read Tuesday in U.S. District Court.

A West German, Marcus Ciesielski, pleaded guilty to three misdemeanor charges that he had smuggled gyrfalcons, a protected species, from the United States to Europe and the Middle East. Judge

Paul Hatfield fined Mr. Ciesielski \$10,000 and sentenced him to three months on probation.

Mr. Schurdt's statement, read by a U.S. attorney, said that the birds were transported from Dulles Airport near Washington to New York in a limousine provided by the Saudi Embassy. Frederick Dutton, a Washington attorney for the Saudi Embassy, said Thursday that embassy officials were unaware of any attempt to smuggle birds.

Mr. Ciesielski's arrest on June 29 was one of 39 that resulted from simultaneous raids in 14 states and four Canadian provinces.

Court Nullifies Reagan's Pocket Veto Of Bill Linking Salvador Aid, Rights

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Appeals has overturned President Ronald Reagan's attempt to veto a bill passed by Congress that linked military aid to El Salvador with progress in protecting human rights there.

The court ruled Wednesday that Mr. Reagan did not have the constitutional authority to kill the bill last November by using what is known as a "pocket veto." The veto is exercised by not signing a bill between sessions of Congress.

The effect of the ruling was to counter Mr. Reagan's assertion that the bill had died because he had not signed it. The ruling means the legislation is now law despite Mr. Reagan's effort to veto it.

The court issued a one-page order reversing a decision by District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson, who ruled in March that Mr. Reagan had the authority to kill the legislation by not signing it.

Mr. Reagan was attempting to nullify a bill that required him, as a condition of sending military aid to the Salvadoran government, to certify that human rights in that country had improved in specified ways. The legislation was an attempt by Congress to oppose slayings by "death squads" in El Salvador.

Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, and 32 other House Democrats challenged the pocket veto in a suit.

When Congress is in session, the president can veto a bill by returning it to Capitol Hill unsigned with his objections. Under the constitution, if the president neither signs a bill nor returns it, the bill becomes

law "unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return." In such cases, the president simply refuses to sign the bill and keeps it "in his pocket."

In the lawsuit, Mr. Barnes argued that the adjournment of Congress in late 1983 did not prevent Mr. Reagan from returning the bill because Congress had appointed an agent to accept bills vetoed by the president. Court precedents indicate that a pocket veto would be valid if Congress did not appoint such an agent.

In recent years, the two houses of Congress have appointed representatives to accept messages from the president during adjournments. As a result, they say, the president cannot contend that he was prevented from returning a bill to Congress with his objections.

Mr. Barnes said he was "very pleased" with the court's decision. "But I'm not surprised," he said. "I've felt all along that the position we took in this suit was grounded on a strong legal basis. The importance of this case goes well beyond aid to El Salvador. It relates to an ongoing dispute between Congress and the president."

The ruling was issued by a three-judge panel. Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, the court's chief judge, and Carl McGowan, a senior circuit judge, were in the majority. Judge Robert H. Bork dissented on

the ground that members of Congress did not have the legal right, or standing, to bring the lawsuit. The court did not issue an opinion but said it planned to do so.

The congressional lawyers argued that the pocket veto was absolute because Congress had no opportunity to override it. Under the constitution, a bill vetoed in the normal manner may become law if each house of Congress votes, by a two-thirds margin, to override the president's veto.

Dean St. Dennis, a Justice Department spokesman, said the department had no immediate comment on the ruling.

The bipartisan leadership of the House and the Senate supported Representative Barnes' position in the litigation. Congress was, in effect, asserting its authority against that of the executive branch in a case seeking to clarify the separation of powers.

In withholding his approval of the bill in November, Mr. Reagan said its certification requirements "distort our efforts to improve human rights, democracy and recovery in El Salvador."

Administration officials said at the time that the action was necessary to preserve the president's authority to conduct foreign policy and to show support for the government of El Salvador in its struggle against leftist guerrillas.

U.S. Investigating Trips By Americans to Havana

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in an effort to tighten the enforcement of curbs on travel by Americans to Cuba, is investigating trips to Havana by scholars, journalists, lawyers and other professionals, according to administration officials.

They said Wednesday that the government had subpoenaed the records of a New York travel agency that arranges most trips by Americans to Cuba.

The Treasury Department, according to the officials, wants to examine the records of Marazul Tours Inc. of Manhattan to see if the company and its customers, particularly scholars, journalists and lawyers, have abided by restrictions on U.S. tourist and business travel to Cuba. The restrictions were established by the administration in 1982 and upheld in June by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Lawyers representing Marazul said that one subpoena, served earlier this month, forced the travel agency to turn over to the government by Wednesday thousands of records, including the names of more than 13,000 Americans who have visited Cuba since 1982.

A second subpoena asked Marazul to provide the names and addresses of lawyers who recently received a company brochure about a legal conference in Cuba next month. Marazul did not provide the names, reporting that it did not keep a copy of the mailing list, according to Harold A. Mayerson, a lawyer for the travel agency. Francisco Aruca, the owner of the agency, said Marazul sent the brochure to about 2,000 lawyers.

The restrictions on travel to Cuba, which were designed to support a trade and financial embargo against the nation, bar ordinary tourist and business travel to the Cuban government's hard-currency earnings from tourism.

The government investigation, according to administration officials, focuses on about 2,000 trips to Cuba by American scholars, journalists, lawyers and others who traveled under an exemption that permits visits for certain kinds of professional research and meetings.

Administration officials said they suspect some of the visits may have violated the regulations by offering opportunities for tourist trips under the guise of research or attendance at meetings.

The investigation of Marazul and its customers signals a more aggressive effort by the administration to enforce the travel restrictions, the officials said.

"Because of the Supreme Court decision," said Dennis M. O'Connell, a Treasury official, "we feel we are in a stronger position in terms of enforcement."

Most of the visitors assisted by Marazul were Cuban-Americans returning to the island to see close relatives, one of the categories of travel permitted under the restrictions. Mr. Mayerson called the government investigation "an outrageous intrusion."

"The government," he said, "is either trying to harass Marazul and force it to withdraw from arranging travel to Cuba or intends to remove the company's license to handle visits to Cuba. Either way, the goal appears to be to further limit travel to Havana."

Nicaragua Reported to Plan Peace Delegation to Vatican

By John Lantigua

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan government will send a high-level delegation to the Vatican next week to try to reverse worsening relations with the Roman Catholic Church and to seek an agreement regarding priests who hold public office, according to pro-government church sources.

The delegation, including two cabinet members, is scheduled to meet with Vatican officials on Sept. 6, but it was not clear whether the delegation would be received by Pope John Paul II, the sources said.

The principal causes of the church-state conflict are the continued service of four priests in high-level government posts, despite the Vatican's insistence that they step down, and the arrest in June and impending trial of a priest on charges of attempting to overthrow the Sandinist government.

The four priests in the government are the foreign minister, the Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann; the education minister, the Reverend Fernando Cardenal Martinez; the minister of culture, the Reverend Ernesto Cardenal Martinez; and the ambassador to the Organization of American States, the Reverend Edgard Parrales.

[Earlier this month, the Vatican gave the priests a deadline of Friday to resign or face being defrocked. The Associated Press has reported, quoting church sources in Managua.]

Now, according to the church

sources, both the Sandinists and Vatican officials see the need to reduce the rancor of the church-state dispute.

Nicaragua's conservative bishops have consistently attacked the government, both from their pulpits and in pastoral letters. The bishops have accused the leftist government of fostering "atheistic education," condemned a new military draft law and insisted that the Sandinists negotiate with rebels based in Honduras and Costa Rica.

The government, in turn, has called the bishops' pawns of the Reagan administration and part of a plan to overthrow their government. In June, the government produced a videotape purporting to show the Reverend Luis Amado Peña meeting with rebel agents and handling explosives. He was placed under house arrest in a Managua seminary and is awaiting trial.

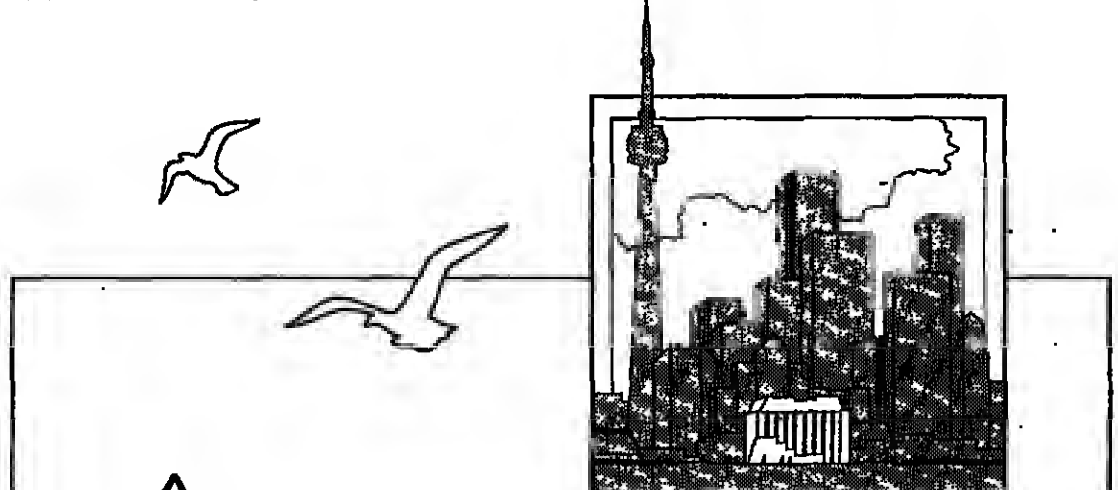
The arrest provoked a protest march by about 30 priests of the Managua diocese, led by Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo. That same day, the Sandinists deported 10 foreign priests, some of whom had participated in the march.

After the expulsions, Archbishop Obando y Bravo said that relations between the Sandinists and the church hierarchy were "worse than they have ever been," and the pope condemned the action taken by the government.

"It was at the time of Obando's demonstration that the government decided it had to adopt a new policy and to confront the archbishop," said a pro-Sandinist priest.

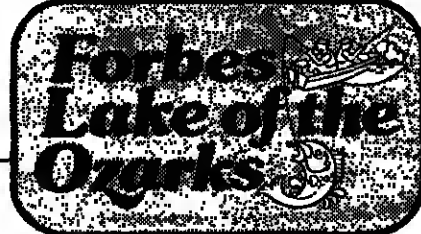
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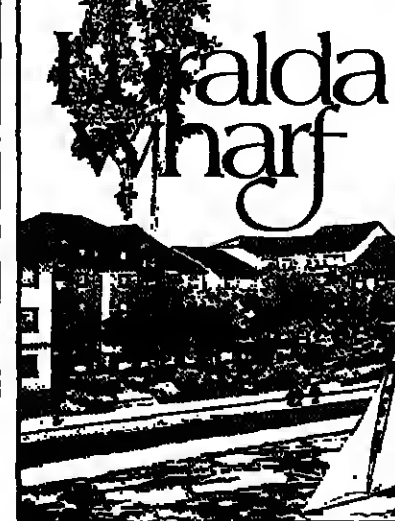
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A Verdict in South Africa

The verdict that counts most has now been pronounced on South Africa's political reform. True, an earlier verdict had been delivered by the ruling white minority, which, consulting none of the other racial groups and least of all the disenfranchised black majority, last November overwhelmingly approved a plan giving a limited parliamentary voice to Indians and "coloreds." Both groups have now weighed in. Since they would presumably be the chief beneficiaries of what the sponsoring whites proudly hail as a "new dispensation," their verdict is of special importance. It is, on the whole, devastating. Only 20 percent of registered Indians voted for the new parliamentary seats being offered them, and only 30 percent of registered mixed-race voters.

Why such a minimal response? The whites claim there was intimidation. The charge would be amusing, given the intimidation practiced by South Africa's whites — locking up leaders of the boycott movement on the eve of elections, for instance — were it not a patent dodge. The evident truth is that most Indian and mixed-race voters boycotted the elections because they felt they would lose more than they could possibly gain by accepting a small, tightly hedged parliamentary role in a system still dominated by whites devoted to apartheid. In proposing the reform, the whites had in mind not moving away from apartheid but

simply easing some of the domestic and foreign opposition to it. Large Indian and mixed-race majorities want no part of this game.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha's government seems bent on putting the plan into effect anyway with the parliamentary delegates elected by the few Indians and mixed-race citizens who did vote. His political situation may require no less. But it is clear that, notwithstanding the apprehensions of white super-conservatives to his right, he does not have so much a strategy for change as a strategy for resisting change. "Oppression with a smile," is what the Reverend Allan Boesak, leader of the multi-racial boycott movement, calls the Botha policy. The struggle within South Africa goes on. Too hopefully, it turns out, the Reagan administration had pronounced the November white vote authorizing the reform a mandate for "decisive" political change. The results of the latest elections have prompted the administration to express the further hope that the process of reform will be accelerated. This is awfully lame. No doubt the State Department is disappointed that its investment in "constructive engagement" has borne, on the domestic front at least, such meager fruit. It would be good to hear it say that the main obstacle to peaceful change in South Africa is, still, white racism, blindness and timidity.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Family Planning Helps

Even the most insightful and widely accepted theories can sometimes be pressed into the service of gibberish. Consider the argument, advanced against family planning by the Reagan administration, that poor societies should stop worrying about all those mouths to feed and get on with the business of free enterprise.

It was the Reverend Thomas Malthus who argued that bare subsistence is the natural condition of man: Any surplus amassed through economic growth would be chewed up by a burgeoning population. But 180 years of history in Europe, North America and industrialized Asia have proved Malthus wrong.

Technological change, outwitted in an environment of relatively free, competitive enterprise has enabled those societies to acquire more wealth than population. And when average incomes attained comfortable levels the size of their populations began to stabilize. Thus it is widely believed that if poor countries could get over the Malthusian bump, population would indeed become self-limiting.

That experience makes rapid economic development doubly important. It permits poor countries to keep starvation at bay while creating the social conditions in which people limit the size of their families voluntarily.

Most economists have concluded that successful development strategies in a variety of cultures are rooted in competitive enterprise rather than central government planning. Many economists also believe that "population bomb" is on the verge of exploding. With luck, technological improvements in ag-

riculture could still give the world time to catch up with population growth without resorting to coercive measures of birth control.

But the Reagan administration's arguments are more extreme than this. It chooses to argue that government assistance in family planning has little practical effect on world living standards, perhaps even a perverse effect. "Population growth," says the White House, "is a neutral phenomenon." That is simply not true.

No theory about the causes of the demographic transition suggests that intelligent population control is irrelevant to development. Quite the contrary: People may well come to perceive the value of limiting family size long before they gain easy access to information about birth control, or the income with which to buy it. So at the very least, family planning programs have the potential to accelerate the demographic transition.

There is, in fact, plenty of evidence to show that assisting family planning can make a big difference. Taiwan, South Korea and Sri Lanka all managed, with the help of family planning, to hold down population growth much more successfully than Western societies at a comparable stage of development.

Family planning is no substitute for sensible government policies that promote development through individual initiative. But family planning can ease the economic strain in developing societies. By containing otherwise, the Reagan administration reduces the odds of a decent life for billions of the world's poor.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

South Africa: A Vote of Silence

The power of the boycott, passive weapon of the weak, can seldom have been so impressively demonstrated as it has been in the two elections for the new South African parliament of the three minorities. The official view in Pretoria seems to be that you can take a horse to water but you cannot make it drink; but once the new system is seen to work to the advantage of all concerned, all will be well. That can be achieved only by a combination of unprecedented generosity and diversion of finance on a scale which South Africa's economic troubles preclude. All this uproar has shown not only that there can be no real reform without the Africans, but also, and more ominously, that there is little enough readiness among the whites to acknowledge the fact, even if coloreds and Indians have shown they do. On this basis the new constitution is a step in the wrong direction.

—The Guardian (London).

Arrests, violence and, above all, a low turnout characterized the elections through which the white minority in South Africa intended to bring two other minority communities — the (mixed-race) coloreds and the Indians — into the exercise of power. These communities were hardly seduced by this "reform" of apartheid.

[Prime Minister] Pieter Botha, whatever disappointment he feels, seems condemned to move ahead. His path is narrow. Whatever his true intentions, he cannot help but note the

difficulty of reforming a system designed to assure the endurance of white rule.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Mr. Botha of "We must adapt or die" fame has, by changing course, shattered the unity of the "Volk," which Afrikaners set so much store by. The message of the colored election is clear: The aircraft has crashed, and it is necessary to go back to the drawing board. The arrest of the leaders of the United Democratic Front will not defeat the idea that there should be a nonracial opposition to apartheid; police with whips will not persuade striking students that they are wrong. What Mr. Botha has not done so far is to consult the [black] inhabitants of South Africa about what sort of adaptation is necessary if government is to be done with the consent of the governed.

—The Times (London).

The official policy of racial segregation prevents the black population from voting or holding office, and severely restricts their education, marriage, employment and places of residence. Last November the UN General Assembly voted 141-0, with seven abstentions, to reject Mr. Botha's proposed constitutional changes as a "fraud" to perpetuate white minority rule and apartheid. He should know that his tinkering cannot hide other harsh and ugly developments such as the brutal repression of all opposition, banning and detaining opponents of the apartheid regime and cracking down on independent black trade unions.

—The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

FROM OUR AUG. 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Persia Said to Need Reforms
ST. PETERSBURG — Colonel Likhoff, who commanded the Persian Cossacks in Teheran, gave some of his latest impressions of that country to a Herald correspondent. "You ask whether the present Persian Government corresponds to the people's wishes? It seems impossible to know at present; reforms are needed and the men in power are capable of beginning the work of regeneration. In the first place a normal system of justice must be instituted, for in Persia the administration of justice is in the hands of the mujtahids whose code is the Sharia — a verbal collection of religious laws which may be explained according to the will of the judge."

1934: Japan Objects to Naval Treaty
TOKYO — Japanese opinion advocating denunciation of the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty gained impetus here [on Aug. 30] through a statement issued by Admiral Hoshino, commander of the combined fleet, who urged abrogation of the limitation by categories and substitution of the principle of a global tonnage. Whether he is ready to abide by the present 5-5-3 ratio for the United States, Great Britain and Japan on the global basis, he did not say. "I emphasize," he said, "that existing treaties are unreasonable and unequal and should be revised. My proposal for the abrogation of the Washington Treaty does not mean any arbitrary action."

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The Islamic Revival: Khomeini Inspires a Third Force

By Haroon Siddiqui

TORONTO — An Islamic current from Iran is surging through the world's one billion Moslems in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, the Far East, Europe and North America. Under the influence of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, militant Islam is undergoing a revival unknown for centuries. It is taking in its sweep "moderate" Moslem leaders around the world who are being forced to implement various versions of Islamic rule.

Those resisting the sweep are under siege from a growing grass-roots army of Islamic dissidents demanding a radical, assertive, political Islam opposed to Israel and its chief benefactor, the United States.

Ayatollah Khomeini has loosed a force that may be the cutting edge of an emerging independent Islamic bloc — a third force after capitalism and communism. It could upset the U.S.-Soviet bipolar balance of power.

The ayatollah has not singlehandedly created this Islamic fervor. Nor does he have majority Moslem support — certainly not among the 800 million Sunni Moslems. There is no doubt that his Islamic revolution has lost its halo because of the American hostage crisis, the abolition of his theocratic rule, executions of internal enemies and use of child soldiers in the war with Iraq.

Yet his Islamic regime has weakened a huge economic and military power. It has pushed out America, held back the Russians, beaten back a Western economic embargo and worn down Iraq. And it has done this in almost total international isolation and without borrowing on the international market.

Proving his obituaries premature and outliving many of his adversaries, the ayatollah, who is 84, has created internal stability and put in place a state structure that almost certainly will outlast him. Abroad, he has become a catalyst for a popular worldwide Islamic ethos that is reaching beyond his circle of 200 million Shiite Moslems. He is attracting a dedicated band of followers, both Sunni and Shiite — people committed enough to suffer retaliation and, in some cases, ready to die.

Lebanon has become a resurgence of Islamic Shiites that could make them the country's most potent military, religious and moral force. Kuwait has deported 800 Iraqis accused of various acts aimed at destabilizing the state.

The Gulf sheikhdoms of Bahrain and Qatar have foiled at least three coup attempts by Khomeini supporters. Members of the Islamic Front in Bahrain are said to be routinely detained without charges, beaten and tortured. The fundamentalist Islamic Enlightenment Society has been banned.

In Morocco, King Hassan accused Khomeini supporters of engineering the January 1983 riots, increases in food prices and student fees, which the king was forced to cancel.

In Tunisia, President Habib Bourguiba also blamed Islamic fundamentalists and the Moslem Brotherhood for manipulating a replica of the Moroccan riots, sparked by price increases.

The Ba'ath regime of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has been ruthless in its suppression of the Islamic Brotherhood, despite its good relations with the Khomeini regime. From 10,000 to 20,000 people were killed in the fundamentalist Moslem uprising in Hama in February 1982.

Iraq's President Saddam Hussein has been ferocious in his campaign against Khomeini sympathizers. He has expelled 200,000 to Iran since launching the war against Iran in September 1980.

In Saudi Arabia, where Islamic extremists laid siege to the holy mosque in Mecca four years ago, the regime is said to be increasingly op-

pressive toward suspected Khomeini supporters. Still, Khomeini pictures and pro-Iranian slogans continue to appear in the region.

Iran Air Force jet fighters fly over the area as a sign of solidarity with the Shiites, whom the Saudis have under increasing surveillance.

Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak has cooled relations with Israel, spoken up for the Palestinian cause and joined the Islamic Conference Organization. He is aligning himself with the Moslem world.

So is the Sudanese president, Gaafar Nimeiri. After suppressing

Islam for years, he has exchanged his benedicted army uniform for the turban and long shirt of the Sudanese Moslem peasant.

In Nigeria the new president, Major General Mohammed Buhari, has banned fundamentalist groups. Riot police reportedly gunned down more than 500 "extremist Moslems" in the town of Yola.

Indonesia, which has the biggest Moslem population of any nation (130 million), faces increasing tension between the secularist Suharto regime and fundamentalists.

President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq

of Pakistan, who is known to dislike the Khomeini interpretation of the Koran, has instituted the Islamic punishment of publicly lashing people for "moral turpitude."

In India, which has about 70 million Moslems, the Central Intelligence Department is said to have stepped up surveillance of Iranian students and Khomeini sympathizers in the Shiite centers of Lucknow, Allahabad, Hyderabad and Bangalore, where they pass out Khomeini pamphlets at Friday prayers.

In Yugoslavia, 11 people have been jailed on charges of trying to

establish an Islamic republic and secretly visiting Iran. In Bulgaria, where mosques have been demolished and women are not allowed to wear the hijab, surveillance and persecution of Moslems has increased as the state media accuse fundamentalists of trying to emulate Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic state.

Six years after he bust on the world scene, the ayatollah clearly exercises a messianic power not only over Iranians but over Moslems around the world.

The writer is on the staff of the Toronto Star. This is the first of two articles from World Press Review.

In Egypt, Too, Today's Moslems Are of Two Minds

By Richard Critchfield

NEW YORK — Will the stampede toward the consumer society cause unbearable strains on Islam? Everybody in Egypt seems to be keeping watch for signs.

Suddenly there is a television set in every mud hut along the Nile, with sometimes a washing machine or a refrigerator. Migrant workers, mainly in the Gulf states, are sending home \$3 to \$4 billion a year. That money goes to buy land, new

houses, pumps, tractors, livestock and farm machinery in villages where cultivation methods have survived since the pharaohs. Peasants who still believe that the Earth is flat and surrounded by the mountains of Kaf, where the djinn live, watch "I Love Lucy" reruns.

Mosque attendance at Friday prayers is way up. The sermons are a

bit more provocative, the amplifiers a little louder. Liquor is no longer served in Cairo's clubs. Sects of Sufi mystics, dervishes and Moslem saints are getting bigger. Holier-than-thou piety is not unknown.

In May, 14 members of the long-illegal Moslem Brotherhood were elected to Egypt's parliament, sending a chill down many spines. They would create an Islamic state. In Sudan, where the Brotherhood grew powerful by taking over universities and banks, they already have.

Egyptians seem appalled by Sudan's descent into Islamic frenzy, complete with floggings and amputations. The change is helping to revive a civil war between the Moslem (mostly Arab) north and Christian-pagan (mostly African) south. Sudan, a forbidding land with a million square miles of desert, has a long history of Moslem fanaticism and Arab enslavement of its southern Equatorial and Nilotic tribes.

Cairenes ask: Can it happen here? Besides being the cultural center of the Moslem world, Cairo is also the world's most densely populated city. Despite elbow-to-elbow crowding, Cairenes are a cheerful, tolerant lot — if fiery-tempered and raucous-voiced; it takes a while to realize that a riot is not imminent.

Nobody goes hungry. The average Egyptian gets half his daily calorie intake from three loaves of heavily subsidized Arab bread costing the equivalent of one American penny each. Cairo is probably the last place left where you can get a tasty, filling, nourishing meal of bread, beans and salad for six cents. Even so, everybody's tolerance has its limit.

bank's Arab ownership they could not get the money out fast enough. After each of these racist incidents I talked to journalists to urge some kind of public criticism, but none came. Because the press fails to write about the offenses, the politicians feel protected in what they are doing. Mr. Mubarak will not even discuss his return of the money. He can stonewall because reporters do not ask questions.

Americans who are refused, because of an accident of birth, a chance to contribute to political campaigns are disenchanted, because politicians will not represent ethnic group once they are in office. In this case it means that Arab-Americans are at the mercy of whoever might attack them, with no hope of help from elected politicians or, for that matter, from the press.

The writer, formerly Democratic senator from South Dakota, is chairman of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. He contributed this to The New York Times.

its. "Beams!" a man erupted when told his meal was cheap. "You want us always to eat beams?"

Newly rich peasants were virtual saints until the 1932 revolution, but Egypt's post-1976 economic boom has passed by low-paid civil servants, junior army officers and public-sector factory workers, who may swell the Moslem militants' ranks. Yet unskilled workers among the village peasants have seen an annual 9-percent rise in income in real terms the past eight years.

Workers' remittances are now more than Egypt will get this year from oil exports (\$2.6 billion), foreign economic aid (\$2 billion, half of it from the United States and wor-

The villagers seem torn between wanting the new consumer goods and sticking to older values.

thly spent on getting food production up and the birth rate down), Suez Canal revenues (\$1 billion) or tourism (\$600 million).

The villagers seem torn between wanting the new consumer goods and sticking to older values. They want television, but they want to watch Moslems praying on it. Or, as the writer V.S. Naipaul once put it, they like the West's tools but not its ideas. The snag, as every anthropologist knows, is that the tools shape the ideas. You can't have one without the other; all culture has an economic basis.

The late President Anwar Sadat saw this trouble coming. In a 1976 interview he told me he warned those who tried to Westernize and modernize too fast to "look to our country, our people and our Moslem heritage."

Thoughtful Moslems — and this includes a good many Moslem Brotherhood members — would like to reconcile Islam as far as possible with modern science and technology. They recognize that Islam has never had its version of the Protestant Reformation, which transformed Christianity by offering salvation through hard work and a more scientific concept of matter and energy. They see that Confucianism, by subordinating individual interest to group interest, has played much the same role in the last economic growth of East Asia.

Where is Islam to find its Calvin or Confucius? Until it does, it may be fated — doomed, one might say — to keep fighting battle to the process of modernization. And what happens in the villages when all those new appliances wear out?

The writer, who lives in Washington and is author of "Villages and Shakhats, an Egyptian," contributed this article to The New York Times.

In America, Some Contributors Are Unwanted

By James G. Abourezk

WASHINGTON — Last May, Walter Mondale met five Arab-Americans in Chicago to listen to their point of view on the Middle East conflict. They talked, Mr. Mondale disagreed with some of their points and each wrote out a check for \$1,000 as a contribution to his campaign. A few days later Mr. Mondale's finance chairman in the Chicago area, Thomas Rosenberg, returned the checks with a statement that it was policy to refuse contributions from Arab-Americans for the Mondale campaign.

The five were stunned, and so was everyone else who heard about it. Unfortunately, not too many people have been let in on the secret. There has been little news coverage and virtually no criticism of Mr. Mondale's action by opinion leaders.

This kind of racism is not restricted to Mr. Mondale. Arab-Americans routinely treat Arab-Americans this way, and without fear of press criticism. The inexplicable silence of the press encourages more of the same. During Wilson Goode's success-

ful campaign for mayor of Philadelphia last year, he attended a fundraiser at the home of Naim Ayoub, an Arab-American supporter. The candidate went away with about \$2,700. After his opponent made a speech about Mr. Goode accepting Arab money, the candidate paid his supporters the ultimate insult by announcing publicly that he would return the money. When one of Mr. Ayoub's guests, a Jew, called Mr. Goode's campaign headquarters to protest, identifying himself as a Jew, he was told that he was all right and that his money would be kept. There were no front-page stories denouncing Mr. Goode's racism.

Just before the April 2 New York presidential primary, Gary Hart withdrew his banking business from the First American Bank in Washington on the ground that it was Arab-owned. His lawyer, Kenneth Guido, said after the Hart campaign staff found out about the

bank's Arab ownership they could not get the money out fast enough.

After each of these racist incidents I talked to journalists to urge some kind of public criticism, but none came. Because the press fails to write about the offenses, the politicians feel protected in what they are doing. Mr. Mondale will not even discuss his return of the money. He can stonewall because reporters do not ask questions.

Americans who are refused, because of an accident of birth, a chance to contribute to political campaigns are disenchanted, because politicians will not represent ethnic group once they are in office. In this case it means that Arab-Americans are at the mercy of whoever might attack them, with no hope of help from elected politicians or, for that matter, from the press.

The writer, formerly Democratic senator from South Dakota, is chairman of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Both Parties Will Stay Competitive, Reagan Landslide or Not

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Unless the polls narrow significantly, we are going to be treated to a lot of hype about the terminal illness of the Democratic Party. The way to keep these prognostications in perspective is to realize that the Democratic Party is becoming more, not less, competitive. Even if President Reagan should vindicate the polls and win by a landslide, the prospects for a major political realignment — something akin to the 1930s, when the Democrats became the majority party — are negligible.

Future elections almost certainly will continue to turn, as they have since the mid-1960s, on personalities and passing passions, not party loyalties. This assures the strong survival of both parties so long as each is able to field capable candidates and exploit the other's weaknesses.

The idea that large election victories ought to translate into permanent political change has a long and inglorious history. The Democrats were supposed to evaporate after 1964 and the Democrats after 1972, and Watergate produced postmortems for the Republicans.

The stubborn refusal of each party to fulfill its predicted demise partly reflects both Americans' skepticism toward politics and the dynamics of personal ambition. No party can entrench itself easily, because popular distrust of entrenched power is too great. And when one party becomes top-heavy with older politicians, younger ambitious politicians move to the other party, where chances of advancement are greater.

But the deeper reason for the political standoff lies in the nature of the parties themselves. Politics is ultimately about the relationship between the state and the individual, and most Americans are confused about what that relationship is, or should be. Neither party is doing much to clarify the issues, because the dangers of doing so seem greater than the possible rewards. Consider the budget deficits. These

get to the guts of government: The deficits signify that we collectively want more in benefits than we are willing to pay for in taxes. But neither party has been very specific about how it would close the deficits — that is, about redefining the role of government — because doing so risks alienating everyone whose taxes would be raised or benefits cut.

With both parties muddled about government, the average voter has less reason for voting on the basis of party. The rise of the political pendulum is well-documented. In 1952 only 23 percent of the voting population considered themselves independent; 36 percent considered themselves either "strong" Democrats (22 percent) or Republicans (14 percent). By 1983 independents were 35 percent, strong Democrats 16 percent and strong Republicans 9 percent.

Likewise, the parties' deliberate blurring of the role of government has made conventional political labels increasingly meaningless. Anyone who followed the recent Republican convention must understand that "conservative" covers a multitude of not necessarily compatible views. Conservatives who want to outlaw abortion and legalize school prayer favor strong government just as liberals do, only for different purposes.

In many respects politics has become more intense and ideological at the edges — with single-issue groups ranging from anti-abortionists to environmentalists — and less intense and ideological at the center. Both trends work against party loyalties. Single-issue groups are loyal to a cause, not a party; and as the mass of voters become more confused in their own views, they are less susceptible to purely partisan appeals.

The easiest explanation is that there has been nothing approaching the great emotional and economic experience that created the last major political realignment — the Depression. The mass unemployment and

stagnation of the 1930s discredited popular belief in individual self-reliance and the inherent virtues of free markets. Because Franklin D. Roosevelt identified Democrats with the idea that government would humanize markets, he altered the balance of political allegiance.

Three developments weakened the economic framework of the old Democratic coalition. Postwar prosperity reduced the emotional tug and economic relevance of the Depression experience. People who lived through the Depression began to drop as a proportion of the electorate. And new issues — inflation, Vietnam, women's role in society — arose that could not be compressed easily into a Depression-era ideology.

Bipartisan acceptance of the basic Democratic idea that government ought to act as the economy's central arbiter has made it less useful for the

Democrats. They once maintained their coalition by creating programs for their pet constituencies. But high deficits now foreclose this strategy, and they have yet to find new ideas to rekindle party allegiance.

The Republicans also have deep divisions. Economic and social conservatives often do not agree about the basic purpose of government. When the magazine of the Heritage Foundation recently asked 13 prominent conservatives about abortion, they got wildly different answers. Consider the responses by economist Milton Friedman and Paul M. Weyrich, director of the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress.

Mr. Friedman: "Whatever I might feel about [abortion] on a personal level... it is an issue on which there is an enormous difference of view... It is, therefore, utterly inappropriate for the government to try to

impose the views of one large section of the population on the other."

Mr. Weyrich: "Abortion is wrong in all cases. I believe that if you have to choose between new life and existing life you should choose new life."

So both parties lack the intellectual and emotional magnetism that makes for rigid loyalties. One party's good fortune often depends on the other's misfortune. In 1980, voters probably voted more against Jimmy Carter than for Ronald Reagan.

In personalized politics, elections often mean less than they seem to. So long as parties remain ambiguous about the nature of government, voters will remain ambivalent about parties. Political competition — in the sense that few elections are contested fiercely — will be strong because partisan allegiance will be weak. This makes for interesting politics; whether it makes for effective government is an open question.

—Newsweek.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Echo From Kahane

Regarding a letter to the editor (Aug. 3) from Khalid I. Babaa, Athens Mission, League of Arab States:

Mr. Babaa is upset about Meir Kahane preaching a Jewish Jihad. He requests that Israelis recognize the injustice done to Palestinians and their right to freedom in their land. Has Mr. Babaa been upset by Saudi Arabia's call for a Jihad against Israel or by similar calls by other Arab states? Why should he be surprised that after 35 years of bloodthirsty threats, one of his potential victims has finally decided to do the same?

As for Palestinian rights, it should be clear that, for the next two or three generations anyway, this is not to be. As in all things, time and events have their influence, and the clock cannot be turned back to zero. Had the Palestinians accepted in 1948 the divi-

sion of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states and lived peacefully therein, or had they even accepted Israel after that first 1948-49 war, history might have taken another course. Things turned out differently, and the Arab League had a role in this.

J. HAZAN,
Paris.

Dissonance in Malaysia

In response to "U.S. Orchestra Cancels Visit to Malaysia" (Aug. 13) and the feature "Zubin Mehta Talks About His Links to India, Israel" (Aug. 14):

Zubin Mehta should face reality. Jews are no longer just victims; they are also perpetrators. Israel occupies parts of three Moslem nations, despite international Jewish charters. It causes suffering to the Moslem populations of Palestine, Syria and Lebanon. Why should not Kuala

Lumpur, a Moslem capital, exercise its right to reject one musical number presented by the New York Philharmonic, when the music flouts Jewish origin with a title like "Lomo, a Hebrew Rhapsody?"

FRANCES PREST,
Amman, J.

The incident should be seen in perspective. The Bloch "dissonant" victim not to be of political Zionism in part world that Zionist entities in Palestine, at the indigenous Arab people anonymous with Judaism? says that Judaism is suffer the fate of a P. U.S.A. Director of A. Exporting Coun.

دعوات الاسلام

Focusing on Rome

by Judith Mara Gutman

ROME — Off the Via Condotti, the lush promenade leading up to the Spanish Steps, is the studio of Cristina Ghergo, one of Italy's newly acclaimed fashion photographers. A formidable, oo-fuss woman with a lock of hair, she creates classy photos for Italy's — and the world's — fashion magazines. But between jobs, and caught up in the world of her artist friends, she can put together light-hearted assemblages that poke fun at the limits of visual expression.

It has not always been that way. For a long time, she hovered over the abyss between diversity life and adulthood, especially after the death of her father, Arturo Ghergo, a well-known fashion photographer of the 30s. Photography was the furthest thing from his daughter's mind. Her mother held her to the studio, in one of Rome's palatial houses — as Ghergo continued her studies, then hesitantly took over the studio and transformed it into an active contemporary setting.

Her friends' avant-garde paintings, drawings and photos run up the walls of her floor. Bringing a cosmopolitan edge into the heart of Rome's bourgeoisie, she also hints at new dimensions available to photographers in Rome.

Photographs are now shown in art galleries, municipal exhibition spaces, staid 19th-century archives and in the awesome Congress Palace in the industrial park Mussolini built on the outskirts of Rome. And near the Spanish Steps there is even an Alinari store. Alinari is no longer a photographic studio, as was when the Alinari brothers, the forefathers of photography in Italy, photographed a Tuscan landscape and the elite of Europe or passed through Italy in the 19th century. Today, the company wraps the old photographs into neat little albums glorifying orence or sentimentalizing Naples and villages contemporary names like Robert auschenberg and David Hockney.

At Il Fotogramma, the all-photography gallery on the Via Ripetta, not far from one of the Tibers' bends, dozens of contemporary photographers gather. Giovanni Semerari, director of the gallery and a journalist of the daily Il Tempo, sets the tone. He publishes a journal, Immagine, prints books, and sells photographs, including 19th-century original prints, at accessible prices.

But the sale of books and photos cannot support the gallery. Semerari, like a patriarch, has turned his gallery into a meeting point for people who like photographs.

At the end of the day, the photographers, who work full-time elsewhere, stop by, Mario Samarughi, for example, works as an



Cristina Ghergo's light touch.

advertising photographer "for a living," creates art photography — "no living" — and was pleased with a show of his work recently at the Biblioteca Centro Culturale XV, one of Rome's municipal exhibition spaces.

Andrea Attardi works as a newspaper photographer for the Leader and Tempo Illustrato; Gabriele Morrone, mainly an architectural photographer, is an exception in making a living from work that both meets aesthetic standards and is commercially viable.

For Margaret Falloni, director of Il Ponte, a gallery that specializes in art on paper (rather than on canvas or wood), photography will never "gain respect" and never pay for itself unless it becomes part of the art world at large. She shows the work of Americans and Italians, and arranges to sell Italian work in the United States. The Americans include George Platt Lynes and Robert Mapplethorpe, both photographers of male nudes; the Italians are harder to classify.

Dino Pedriali began with photographs of the hard world of alcoholism and dope, and

now creates portraits of legs and bodies with a hard edge that gives way mysteriously to sensuality.

Rudolfo Fiorenza creates 12-foot (4-meter) photographs mounted on aluminum; Milton Gendel, an American who has become an institution in Rome, is known for his comfortable imagery of classical photographic subjects, such as a girl framed in the soft light of a window.

Although her shows pack in people from 14 to 70, Falloni says, "Photography is a money loser. You can sell books, posters, catalogs, but not original prints. Photography is not yet a collector's item in Rome."

WALTER Cantatore, director of the Galleria Giulia, a refurbished ground-floor labyrinth behind Romanesque arches near the Palazzo Farnese, agrees. Two years ago, when he held a show of the drawings and photographs of Felix H. Man, the Berlin- and Munich-trained artist, the gallery was jammed. Many drawings were sold, but only one photograph, a portrait of James Hylton, the jazz player. Will the gallery show photographs again? Cantatore, smiling, preferred not to say.

Mario Apolloni, director of the Rondanini Gallery, a converted palazzo in the shadow of the Pantheon, is stepping up his exhibition and publishing program in photography. Like Cartier-Bresson, whose work he sometimes shows, and who popularized the notion of a "decisive moment" in taking a photograph, Apolloni is seizing what he thinks is a decisive moment in spreading photography.

His specialty is mounting touring exhibitions by recognized contemporary photographers. Recently, he commissioned six internationally respected photographers to take photographs, each in his own style, of the Caselli Romani — the hill towns surrounding Rome. The subject was of enormous popular appeal and the work superbly crafted. Three of the photographers, Frank Fontana, Luigi Ghetti and Vincent Castelli, were Italian. Juan Fontanaberta came from Spain, Edouard Boubat from France and Neal Slavin from the United States.

None of these people challenged the medium. From Fontana's dramatic spatial constructions to Slavin's iconographic groupings of people, the imagery was predictable, if beautiful, an excellent cross-section of contemporary photographic vision. The photographs were blown up to hang at the Rondanini before they were sent out into the towns, and Apolloni is now publishing them in a portfolio and a book.

His next enterprise is an essay on the EUR, or Esposizione Universale di Roma, the megalomaniacal plan of industrial planning. The photographer will be Fontana once again for publication and exhibition at Rondanini and in EUR.

Photography in Rome is taking shape. Audiences are privileged: They can catch the excitement of discovery.



Picasso's front curtain for "Parade."

A Tale of Three Curtains

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — "Astonish me," Serge Diaghilev commanded Jean Cocteau, an assignment the then-young French enfant terrible carried out more than efficiently for Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, beginning with the 1917 premiere of the "Cubist" ballet, "Parade." The collaborators in this celebrated modernist success were Cocteau, Pablo Picasso, Erik Satie and Leonide Massine.

Picasso's magnificent original front curtain for "Parade" has been at the Brooklyn Museum this summer (through next Monday) — having been brought from Paris virtually unaltered. The display is a major event in both the dance and art worlds. The scale and detail of the curtain's figures and composition stun the imagination. No printed reproduction nor any reconstruction or revival can prepare one for the effect of a first encounter with this curtain.

"Astonish me" has been Diaghilev's most quoted phrase. No one understood the Russian impresario's thirst to be surprised by artistic renewal better than Cocteau. He had volunteered as idea man for the company as early as 1911 with "Le Spectre de la Rose" and had been responsible for the ballet "Le Dieu Bleu" in 1912. But it was "Parade" that launched Cocteau on the aesthetics of surprise that he was to infuse into all his ballets, even long after Diaghilev was gone.

The definitive study of Cocteau and the ballet has yet to be written. The most striking aspect about his ballets was that by definition, each consciously aimed to look unlike a ballet. I was reminded of this in May, when an excerpt from another Diaghilev-Cocteau production, "Le Train Bleu," was performed in Paris by the American dancer Kevin Kline, in a memorial gala for the late Anton Dolin, who created the role in 1924. Bronislava Nijinska, the choreographer, and Cocteau had subtitled "Le Train Bleu" a "danced opera." English audiences, indeed, saw it as a musical comedy without songs. Picasso here, too, designed a magnificent front curtain — "La Course," with two Amazonian women running along a beach against a blue sky.

In 1921, Cocteau created the satiric ballet "Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel" for the avant-garde company, Les Ballets Suedois. He himself mimicked the public's preconceptions. Was it a ballet? No, he replied in print.

This determination to work within ballet's precincts but to identify with theatrical devices that broke with standard definitions of ballet is Cocteau's signature. It was as true of his "Jeune Femme en la Mort" with Roland Petit in 1946 as of "Parade" in 1917. Massine's use of character dance and the vernacular idiom, Picasso's Cubist costume constructions, Satie's gentle music-hall tunes beneath Futurist machine-age sound effects

made for a theater piece. Cocteau called "Parade" a "realist ballet." What he meant was that this collage of sound, movement and visual effects could convey deeper information (as Cubism did) about the real world than a naturalist representation.

The whiff of a plot concerned two managers, encased in Cubist constructions, and a horse consisting of two dancers. The managers attempted to attract a sideshow audience with acts from a Chinese conjuror, acrobats and a "little American girl," whose collage of movement was drawn from American film images (America as it appeared to a European in 1917).

Once the curtain rose, "Parade" looked obviously avant-garde. The mystery is why Picasso chose to be so figurative in his front curtain. Its perspective was influenced by Cubism, then 10 years old, but the scene depicted was surprisingly poetic and accessible. A ballerina reaches toward a monkey on a ladder. She stands on a winged horse who bends toward a foal. To the right, a group of figures — harlequin, sailor, matador, Moor and two women — surround a table with a classical landscape in the background.

THE French critic, Raymond Cogniat, has given the most cogent explanation for the fact that this curtain is more surprising than the provocative nature of what Picasso offered once the curtain rose. Cogniat points out that "Parade" is predicated on a reversal of values. Cubism here was made accessible to a wide public through humorous stage effects. Yet it was the ordinary that surprised most. The sight of a horse whose rear and front are two different men is an old clown trick. But its appearance on a ballet stage was jolting (and still is). The root of Cocteau's lifelong aesthetic — the rehabilitation of the commonplace — was already visible.

Cogniat saw the value reversal also in the fact that the managers in the Cubist constructions looked like moving decor. Dwarfing the dancers, they seemed more alive than the conventional dancers. One could also say that the reversal was embodied in the idea that an avant-garde ballet par excellence was opened with an idyllic scene, recalling Picasso's pre-Cubist circus period.

Nesta Macdonald, the British author of "Diaghilev Observed," has ventured a controversial theory about this curtain. In her book and in further research, she rightly points out that this is not a real circus scene — that the figures are sitting on a stage framed by curtains, that these are not Picasso's satirical figures but persons disguised as circus folk. She and Martin Martin, an art historian, argue that the curtain is an in-joke with composites or faces of Diaghilev's entourage. The controversial aspect of her hypothesis stems from her identifications. In her view, the matador is a composite of

Picasso himself and Satie; the harlequin is Massine amalgamated with the conductor Ernest Ansermet; the monkey, Léon Bakst; the Moor, Stravinsky; the clown, Cocteau; the sailor, Diaghilev; and the women, Lydia Lopokova, Olga Khokhlova and Maria Chabelska — dancers in the company.

Macdonald makes comparable identifications in Picasso's front curtain for the 1919 Massine ballet "Le Tricorne." The curtain, albeit cut, now hangs in the "Four Seasons" restaurant in New York. The curtain for "Le Train Bleu" is in Britain, where it was purchased "for the British nation."

To continue with this tale of three curtains, the "Parade" curtain has been stored, tightly folded, in the French National Museum of Modern Art at the Centre Pompidou. It is in New York as part of the "Cocteau Generations: Spirit of the French Avant-Garde" exhibition seen earlier at the Grey Art Gallery. Because of the immense space required (52 feet 6 inches wide, 32 feet 6 inches high; or 16 by 10 meters), it was hung along a curved grid at the Brooklyn Museum, in an open area that does it full justice.

[On Monday, the museum held a seminar at which 24 experts from France and the United States discussed the future of the curtain, which is visibly discolored, and how best to preserve it, for the French authorities hope to hang it at the new Paris opera house planned for the Bastille. For an unsized piece of material, the curtain is in relatively good condition, but if it is to be continuously on show its environment will have to be carefully studied, a Brooklyn Museum official told the International Herald Tribune.]

Cocteau is the linchpin in these collaborations (he introduced Picasso to Diaghilev). It is easy to see his ballets as chic and playful. Surprisingly, they seem very alive when revived. That is why I was interested, at the Paris tribute to Dolin, in the athletic, tumbling solo that Nijinska created for him in "Le Train Bleu." Irina Nijinska, Bronislava's daughter, had hoped to have Dolin stage the full ballet in the United States. He had personally taught the role that made him a star to Haig for the Hamburg Ballet in 1978. It was an amazingly good solo, acrobatics brilliantly incorporated into movement that Nijinska turned into "dance."

The Blue Train used to carry the beautiful people to the Riviera, and Nijinska peopled her beach with a golf player, gigolos, flappers, herself as a champion tennis player and Dolin as "Le Beau Gosse" (the handsome lad) in a Chanel bathing suit. Nijinska considered her ballet the sequel to "Jeux," which her brother, Vaslav Nijinsky, created in 1913. There was the same playing with sports movement for classical dancers, the same irony about social mores. Judging from the excerpt, it was a sophisticated ballet — typically Cocteau.

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Detail of a Dino Pedriali study.

Tuning in to Vienna's English Voice

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — Five years ago, a long-time English-speaking foreign resident of the Austrian capital brought a batch of mail to his branch post office and braced himself for his daily confrontation with the bored civil servant behind the counter: the prototypical bureaucratic Viennese under 19 are "intensive regular listeners" who tune in for at least 15 minutes every day.

Imagine, then, the long-term foreigner's amazement when this clerk greeted him with a sideburn-to-sideburn smile and a dry English, "Why, hello there, chappie!" Where had the baffled "chappie" heard at tone of extreme affection before? And he could have happened overnight to transform an aloof official's Viennese dialect to a smirking parody of John Bull? The answer was playing softly in the background: Blue Danube Radio, 102.2 on local M dials, the Austrian Radio's then-English-language (and a little French) station. It had taken to the air the day before, stayed half the day by a breezy, British disc jockey named Paul Hollingdale.

Blue Danube Radio was launched in August 1979 — the day Vienna officially became the world's third United Nations city (the creation of a skyscraper complex for several UN agencies along the Danube. The

station was a gesture by the Austrian Radio, or ORF, toward the internationalization of Vienna and an acknowledgment of the city's 46,000 English-speaking foreigners.

Independent and informal in outlook and just a little flaky, Blue Danube quickly attracted, to everybody's surprise, an audience of more than 400,000 in this city of 1,500,000. Most startling of all: 55 percent of all Viennese under 19 are "intensive regular listeners" who tune in for at least 15 minutes every day.

This statistic is even more remarkable when one considers that Blue Danube broadcasts only five-and-a-half hours daily (7 to 9 A.M., noon to 2 P.M., and 6 to 7:30 P.M.), though its programming is followed mornings and evenings by that of the Austrian radio's short-wave service in French and English, so local residents can listen in on what Austria is telling the world.

Today, the familiar chiming of Blue Danube Radio resonates from cars, scaffolds, shops, offices, parks, and swimming pools within a 50-to-100 kilometer (31-to-62-mile) radius of Vienna, as well as within the international community it was designed to serve. For homework, many Viennese schoolteachers assign essays in English based on Blue Danube, with the knowledge that, while very little programming is pedagogically oriented, it's what their pupils are listening to anyway and, as with Vienna's thriving En-

glish and international theaters and improving fortnightly magazine, Vienna Life, virtually all its talent is English-mother tongue professional.

The eight Austrian provinces that lie largely outside range have asked for it and, until suitable transmitters can be built, the ORF-TV's second program, which seldom comes on screen before mid-afternoon, carries Blue Danube's morning and noonday shows as sound track behind its test pattern. Ever since this started last year, the station's call-in programs have been hearing from listeners in Switzerland and West Germany as well as Austria, though no count is kept of audience outside the Vienna area.

"Call-in programs were a novelty in Austria until Blue Danube," says Rudolf Klausnitzer, 36, who started the station. "The German language just isn't as well-built for quirky conversational improvisation as English or American — neither are our people." And such is Austria's authoritarian tradition that "if you stick a microphone in front of anyone, he or she freezes. Any moderator, even a disc jockey, is always a very official figure," he continues. "But some Austrians find English an easy vehicle for calling up and chatting in public."

Klausnitzer himself was virtually the first disc jockey in pop-culturally backward Austria when he began his career in 1968. Rising through the radio ranks as reporter, inter-

viewer and moderator, he was named chief of the ORF's Third Program (the national pop-music network) in April 1979. The post, which he still holds, came with a mandate "to create something for our foreign guests" with 10 million schillings (then nearly \$1 million) of federal money. With harder times and a shift of government, the budget has been pared twice — it now stands at 6 million schillings — and Blue Danube recently took to selling time for English-language commercials at 50 Schillings (less than \$2.50) a second to appropriate sponsors such as moped manufacturers and tearhouses.

BLUE Danube's "Good Morning, Vienna" program, which has the most listeners, has been much the same since the station began. After a few bars of "Oh What a Beautiful Morning" and a brief welcome, there are a couple of minutes of news headlines in English and French. Then music, music, music (Bruce Springsteen, Barry Manilow, Bonnie Tyler, Michael Jackson and the Alan Parsons Project recur) punctuated by weather, traffic and sports news, features and what's going on in Vienna, an occasional song in French or Italian and, on Sundays, church announcements.

The "presenters," as the disc jockeys are called nowadays, change every three weeks, not just to avoid their paying taxes and

ORF's paying social security, but also, says Klausnitzer, "so they don't feel too much at home here. We want them to keep the outside perspective of foreign guests. We started out with an all-British team because England is so near, but this way, while we can't afford the air fares from North America and Australia, we get some of their 'presenters' who are vacationing in Europe and could use three paid weeks in Vienna." One drawback is that some of his imports have trouble with European names.

Special ceremonies — such as the last U.S. presidential inauguration and British royal wedding, recent Oscar awards and the funeral for Anwar Sadat in 1981 — televised live by the ORF with German commentary or voice-over, have been broadcast in English over Blue Danube, so the viewer could turn down the TV sound and turn up the radio. Other special events shown this way include Wimbledon tennis, World Cup soccer, U. S. election results and the original version of an occasional film or TV special that has been dubbed or voice-over for the ORF.

"We thought at first that we could do a movie a week this way," says Klausnitzer, "but we found that, when movies are dubbed in Munich, they snip film, too, so we couldn't synchronize the original with the ORF's version." When "The Thorn Birds" TV series, which was shown dubbed by the ORF, is re-run this fall, however, viewers will have a chance to hear the original sound track on Blue Danube.

His biggest headache, Klausnitzer admits, has been the "Midday Magazine," except on Sundays, when the first hour is devoted to call-ins. With Madison Avenue-style up-

beavals, it changed format several times as it staggered from general interest to housewife-oriented (shopping and gardening tips) to cultural (serialized condensations of Christopher Isherwood's "Prater Violett" and Jonathan Carroll's "The Land of Laughs" read by the author, who teaches English at the American International School of Vienna) to service (half-hour interviews with an allergist, oculist, oncologist, and so on) before targeting in on "the bubble-gum crowd" of young Viennese workers and bored international housewives.

Late last year, when the British stage actress Adele Leigh (resident in Vienna with her diplomat husband) interviewed composer René Star before the premiere of his requiem for Anton Webern (1883-1945), who was shot to death by an American GI in a black-market raid in Salzburg province, her voice was deemed too plummy for "the bubble-gum crowd" and her questions were snipped out and read instead by a disc jockey who misread "Tell us about the soldier who killed Webern" as "Tell us about the soldier who killed Webern."

Aware of his midday sag, Klausnitzer promises reforms this autumn: "We want to build a bridge for the international community, not a ghetto where they can live their entire Viennese life in English. Maybe we should do at noon what we're starting to do in the 'Evening Roundup': putting in a little more coverage of Austrian events. If, at luncheon, with some deeper interpretive reporting of what's happening around them, we can interest the wives in participating in Austrian life, then the husbands will surely follow."

Surviving Slump A Log at a Time

That I can live with. This carbon dioxide is something else.
New York Times Service

But Wade Nixon doesn't know how, or whether, he will survive the latest changes creeping through this basic industry with

Nixon need not wait until fall for the lesson. This summer the St. Regis mill in nearby Libby announced that because of decreased demand it would take log deliveries only four days a week and only from those loggers under company contract. Independent loggers like Nixon, who had been buying plots of standing

Tree "faller" Wade Nixon: "Guys go into the woods in the morning and by afternoon they're out of work."

Elizabeth Taylor has broken her engagement to Victor Luna, a Mexican lawyer, according to reports published Thursday. Taylor has returned a 164-carat sapphire-and-diamond engagement ring Luna gave her last August, the *New York Post* and *New York Daily News* said. Luna was quoted from his offices in Guadalajara as saying the breakup was amicable, adding, "She gave me a lot of happiness. We are still wonderful friends and we intend to continue being friends." On Thursday, Taylor attended a memorial service in London for Richard Burton.

United Fruit International
Salvador Dali in 1983.

Frank Sinatra canceled an Atlantic City nightclub engagement, accusing a New Jersey state official of insulting and demeaning him. Sinatra, who was to perform Sept. 5-9 with Dean Martin, said he would not appear at the Golden Nugget in the East Coast gambling city. The singer's attorney, Milton A. Rudin, said, "Frank Sinatra has asked me to announce that after much personal reflection, he has made a per-

Mayor Larry Barton of Tallahassee, Alabama, asked Vanessa Williams, who resigned her Miss America title, to return the key to his city, saying he was "disappointed, hurt, angry and shamed" that she would pose for sexually explicit photographs.

The British novelist Anthony Dymoke Powell was awarded the T. S. Eliot prize for creative writing by the Ingersoll Foundation. Russell Kirk, the American scholar and social scientist, will receive the Richard M. Weaver award. The prize will be presented Nov. 16 in Chicago.

[illegible]

TRAVEL

Cautionary Tales for Travelers

FOLLOWING is the second part of a collection of caveats, cautions and tips from New York Times correspondents and contributors dealing with characteristic problems — even ones — that travelers might face in unfamiliar places. The first part appeared on 24.

EGYPT

Share of Egypt is more than the Pyramids. A trip to Egypt can mean great buys of gold, silver jewelry, semiprecious stones, wall hangings and Pharaonic-style items. But a purchase by a tourist with good eye for imitation, in Cairo's Khan el-Khalili or any other bazaar, can be disappointing. Tourists often carry home 9- and 14-karat gold jewelry, assured by bazaar hawking they have made more precious purchases.

Artistic works, despite an Egyptian government stamp required on all 18-, 21- and 24-karat gold. Some salesmen present the goods quickly if it can't be examined. Others demand the stamp for tourists who don't know Arabic. A cautious buyer carefully examines the stamp, with a magnifying glass if necessary. The cartouche is a popular oblong jewelry with hieroglyphic writing — should have a stamp on the bottom and on the loop for a chain.

Those afraid of being grossly overcharged and uncomfortable with the Middle Eastern art of bargaining, tour leaders can But guides receive as much as a 25 percent sales commission when they bring a tourist to a shop, and, as one of them said, "The bad ones don't care about the quality of the jewelry or the tourist, so long as they get their commission."

More caveat: Even for the tourist who saves quality and price between shops bargaining with the sellers, credit-card purchases are money-losing transactions. In Egypt, there is a multiple exchange rate. The official rate — 84 piasters for \$1 — is for air fare and credit-card purchases. Her rate of 112 piasters is used for hotel bills and is available in commercial banks and foreign exchange offices. The black market rate is 120 piasters. Tourists who hotel, restaurant and shopping bills a credit card automatically decrease spending power. Jewelry valued at 200 Egyptian pounds costs \$238 with a credit card and \$179 with money exchanged at the official rate. A dinner for 50 Egyptian pounds costs \$58.50 with a credit card and \$45 with money exchanged at the bank.

Patricia Shafer

THE GULF

A perennial problem facing many Westerners to the Arab countries of the Gulf is how to get it. Another newer problem concerns cassette recordings of all kinds. Arab customs officers are increasingly apt to confiscate them arriving visitors.

And Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar ban liquor, and hotels and restaurants are all dry. Temptation is to bring in your own. But beware. Saudi Arabian customs officers are definitely on the lookout for visitors clutching bottles of duty-free Scotch. They are ruthlessly confiscated. And you face unpleasant questioning and delays. Kuwait and Qatar are traditionally a bit more flexible. Usually the customs will turn an eye to a bottle or two for personal use. But it depends on the officer. And recently they have been let.

Of course, flourishing black markets in alcohol exist in all these countries, with the Scotch whisky currently retailing for \$80 a bottle in Saudi Arabia. But it is still a risk to tap this market. Entering Bahrain, a duty-free allowance of 1 liter of spirits each. Liquor is sold in big hotels and can also be bought in small stores in the capital, Manama. But during Ramadan, the Moslem holy month of fasting and prayer, the sale of liquor everywhere is banned during the daylight hours, though not at night.

Alcohol is also readily available in all the hotels in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and the member states of the United Arab Emirates at the southern end of the Gulf. For foreigners get a monthly allowance of \$120 worth each.

Ever since the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini launched the Iranian revolution late-

ly by smuggling in hundreds of cassette recordings of his sermons, Gulf customs officers have been keeping a close watch out for foreigners bringing in cassette music recordings or TV video cassettes.

These are frequently being seized nowadays, ostensibly to check whether they are pornographic or feature music by a star on the Arab boycott list. But you are unlikely to see them again. Singers and writers on the Arab boycott list because of links with Israel now include Frank Sinatra, Bob Dylan, Barbara Streisand and Frederick Forsyth.

And don't try to bring magazines of the Playboy variety into any of the Gulf countries. The customs will gleefully relieve you of them.

Paul Lewis

EAST AFRICA

A traveler in Africa may become bewildered at the numbers and names of the currencies to be dealt with. There are *cedis* in Ghana and *shillings* (pronounced "shillys") in Kenya, three different kinds of shilling with vastly differing values in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, *malicis* in Mozambique, *naira* in Nigeria. If there's one thing they have in common it is that, at some stage, they have become unhinged from the practices called "official" rates, and parallel markets abound. Virtually all of them are illegal. Only in the Sudan is it lawful possible to trade U.S. dollars on the streets.

Many African countries have strict foreign exchange control legislation, requiring currency declarations at the airport on arrival and departure. It is no defense, as many a traveler has discovered, to claim to have "forgotten" about the 2,000 undeclared dollars stashed in a money belt and located by a sharp-eyed customs official. Beware, too, of men in Nairobi, Kenya, offering money — or drugs — on the streets. Many are policemen. In short, even though it might seem economically advantageous to deal on the parallel market, it is hazardous and the penalties and embarrassments from being caught are not worth it.

Bribery is part of life in some parts of Africa, and it may be needed to, say, secure an airline seat — or at least your name on the passenger list — in Cameroon, or sweeten a hotel telephone operator. But it is a sensitive area, because it is illegal in many places and offensive if mishandled. A friend in Nigeria used to say he began many a conversation with a low-grade, but influential, official, with the words: "Life is hard, isn't it officer?" The conversation that ensued helped him set the price and manner of the bribe, or "dash."

Alan Conwell

WEST AFRICA

Anyone setting foot in this part of the world will soon hear the term "WAWA," an acronym for "West Africa Wins Again," carrying the implication that everyone else loses. The three areas particularly fraught with traps for the unwary and wary traveler as well as entering and leaving a country and changing money.

It is not uncommon for officials in West African countries to meticulously search for some small irregularity in passports, visas and health forms in the hopes that the traveler would prefer to hand over a little cash — "dash" is the local expression — rather than be hassled or delayed. So make very certain that, as the saying goes, your papers are in order.

Changing money is no problem in the French-speaking countries where the C.F.A. franc is in circulation. The banks all give pretty much the same rate and there is no black market. But in such countries as Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria, changing money at the official rate means outlandishly high prices for such expenses as cabs and meals. Changing money on the black market is illegal and possibly dangerous. There's no solution.

When you leave a country, a common gambit is for someone to approach you in the airport and offer to wait in line — or cut the line — to get you checked in and obtain your boarding pass. He may then return and say that, unfortunately, you were not on the passenger list but, don't worry, he has a friend who can get you on it. For a price. Some ticket agents have also been known to play this game.

Clifford D. May

BANGKOK

The shop-switch is a gimmick common to more than a few countries, but it is seldom done with the finesse that is practiced in Bangkok. An example should suffice. In Bangkok, we visited the Jim Thompson House, which the American architect assembled from six old Thai houses when he settled in Bangkok after World War II to develop the local silk industry. In 1967, Jim Thompson vanished during a walk in the jungle in Malaysia. His house is a major tourist attraction, not least because it contains a marvelous collection of Southeast Asian antiques.

A tour of the house is logically followed by a visit to the Jim Thompson's Thai Silk Co., where the silks sold are considered the best in Thailand. A map provided at the Thompson House even shows tourists how to get there.

But the dispatcher of taxis in the courtyard insisted that we would do better at a little shop that he knew about. We declined and the dispatcher sent us off with animated instructions in Thai to the taxi driver, who, sure enough, tried to dump us at a steady exorbitant rate. I was armed with a city map and made him take us back to the vicinity of the Jim Thompson shop, where my wife and I continued off persistently on foot.

Another young man homed in and offered to escort us to the real shop, which turned out to be a copy mislabeled Thompson Silks to confuse the tourists. I balked and we were finally guided to the genuine Jim Thompson shop by a bank clerk on his lunch hour.

The defense against such deception is to arrange a taxi through your hotel that will wait while you sightsee and shop, though it can be more expensive. Failing that, buy a city map and have the hotel concierge write out clearly in Thai where you want to go.

Christopher S. Wren

JAPAN

Japan presents relatively few dangers for the traveler. Crime is rare and merchants are honest. Still, there are some other potential pitfalls that travelers should avoid. The most frequent tourist problem encountered by the U.S. consulate is that visitors arrive without a visa because they mistakenly assume that one is not needed for Japan. Japan will grant a 72-hour "shore pass" for such visitors, but after that they must leave. It is possible to go to Taiwan or Korea to get a visa, but such a side trip adds to the expense and can ruin a vacation.

In getting around, the greatest difficulty is that taxi drivers do not speak English, even in cosmopolitan Tokyo. When venturing forth, visitors should carry around the name of their hotel written in Japanese characters so they can get back. Also, Japanese cities do not have street addresses and it is difficult for cab drivers to find places that are not well known without careful instructions.

Restaurant prices are high and are not always listed, especially in sushi bars. The chef serves piece after piece, keeping track of the bill in his head or by stacking kernels of rice in a way known only to him. By the time the customer is finished, the bill might be \$40, with no written record of it.

One other piece of advice: Always carry tissues or a handkerchief. Japanese restaurants often lack paper towels and restaurants don't offer napkins. This is especially a problem if one cannot use chopsticks. In such a case, a tourist might come away from a sushi dinner not only \$40 poorer, but also with soy sauce on his best suit.

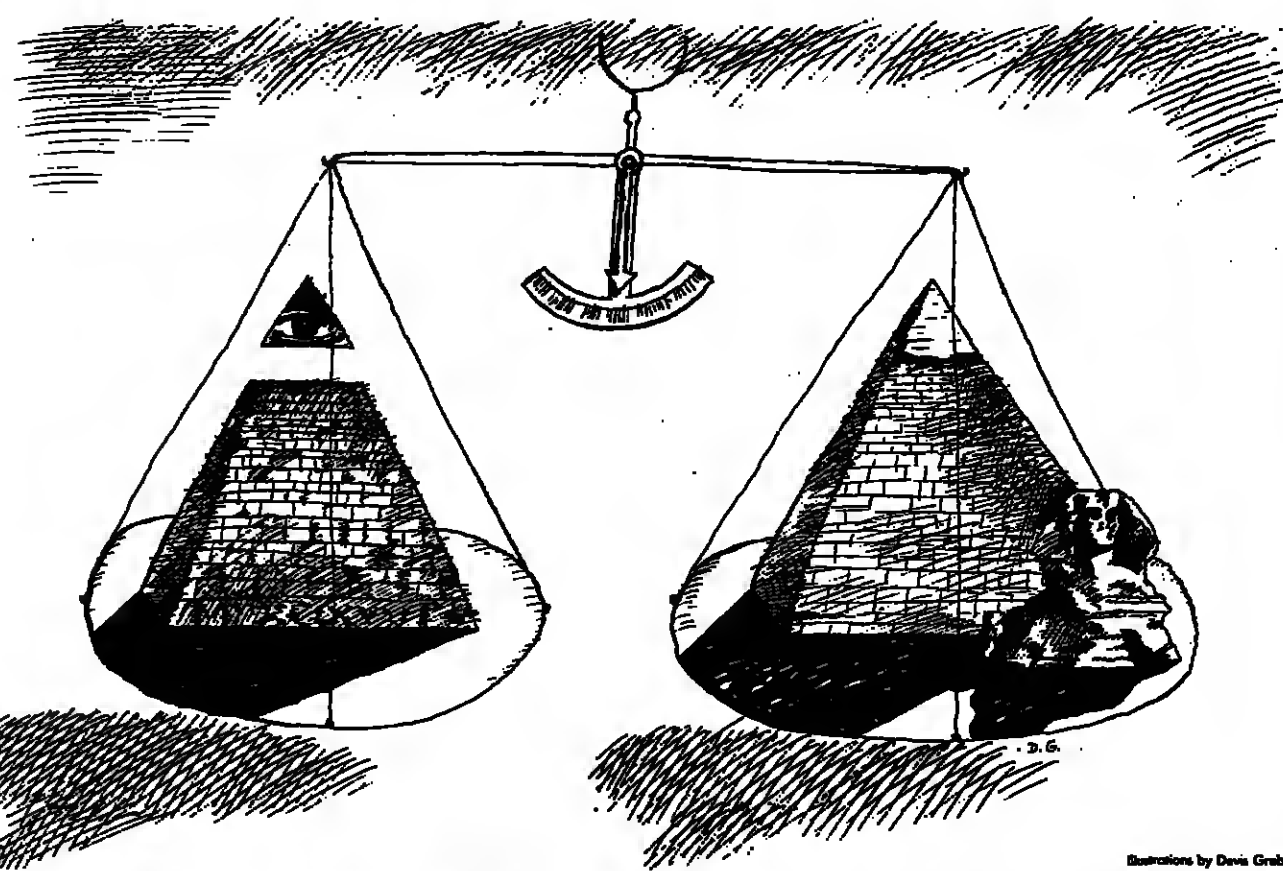
Andrew Pollack

MEXICO CITY

The offers begin as soon as a visitor walks out of the customs area at the Mexico City airport. "Taxi, sir. Would you like a taxi, sir? Taxi to the center, sir."

The barrage of shouted offers for a taxi, however, aren't from cab drivers licensed by the city. They are independent or "pirate" cabs. Like their New York City counterparts, these cabs promise cheaper service, but usually end up charging higher rates.

It's easy to avoid these unofficial cabbies. Outside the door of the airport's arrival areas, there are small kiosks and ticket windows. These booths sell tickets for red-stripe cabs, which charge around 1,000 pesos for a ride to the main hotel zones. There are also SETTA cabs, which are more like the Share-



Illustrations by Davis Greber

a-Cab services offered at many American airports and charge 225 pesos a person.

Another sure-fire place to get in trouble is the Garibaldi Square after the evening hours. Garibaldi is famous for its mariachi bands and many city-at-night tours whisk tourists in and out of the square for a quick glimpse and maybe a few songs from one of the bands. But Garibaldi is just off one of Mexico City's high-crime-rate areas. It's a place where thieves prowl looking for unsuspecting or inebriated targets. Tourists are especially vulnerable, particularly if they decide to go back after their tour to drink in the cantinas, which are open until the wee hours.

Gordon Mott

BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires is, by world crime standards, a safe city to visit. The scam is the system the money system — and it leads to honest mistakes. A fallout of having the world's highest inflation — 568 percent over the 12 months ending in May — is that the money has devalued so fast that last year the country knocked off four zeros in the denomination of the currency. A 10,000-peso note suddenly became 1 peso. New notes were issued. The problem is that the old notes are also still in circulation. They are the same color and design as their equivalent new ones, but you must subtract the last four zeroes to know what you really have. Knowing which bills to give when paying or receive

when getting change can be confusing. Perhaps most confusing are the old 1-million peso notes (yes, 1,000,000 pesos). These notes are equivalent now to more modest 100-peso notes. In dollars, it is even more modest — \$2.50. But they make nice conversation pieces framed on your wall back home.

An added vice caused by the inflation is that prices change weekly, and sometimes even by the day. Do not be surprised if the purse that cost 1,000 pesos today costs 1,200 tomorrow. The exchange rate of your money is also changing daily. It has not been keeping up with inflation, however, falling farther and farther behind for the last six months. A way to mitigate some of the loss is not to exchange all your money the first day.

Edward Schumacher

RIO DE JANEIRO

Rio de Janeiro is still the city of glorious views and tiny bikinis, as its advertisers put forth. But they fail to convey that a visit to this city has become far from a journey to a tropical Arcadia. After more than a decade of travel in Latin America, I find that both street safety and bureaucracy in Rio rank among the worst in the continent.

Upon arrival, carry a magazine for the immigration lines. Often understaffed, immigration can take up to 90 minutes to clear. Unless you are an accredited film crew or you take out a proper license, leave behind

movie or video cameras. The plea that your gear is for holiday fun may or may not work. Several travelers have reported their video cameras were impounded at the airport, although they were returned on departure.

More serious: The police report that crime in this city of 5 million people has doubled in the last year. The young purse-snatchers of the past have been joined by grown men and women, often carrying guns or knives. And as tourism grows and charter flights are now bringing more and often less experienced travelers, the list of muggings and assaults of foreigners is getting very long. To be fair, it also happens to the Brazilians. But observing these basic rules, which are rarely provided by the hotels, may get you by unscathed:

Wear no jewelry at all and only a cheap watch. Keep your camera out of sight, unless you're standing on the Sugar Loaf. All beaches and buses have become notorious for theft, so take nothing along you would not want to lose. If you go into the water, command your towel, shoes, glasses to a neighbor who does not know you but will respond. One of the few safe beaches is by the Hotel Sheraton, which has its small patch patrolled by its own security in bathing suits. Also, do not swim in the famous Guanabara Bay, which carries raw sewage. And on the main beaches, stay away from the canals that spew their nuclear waters into the sea.

After-dinner strolls in Copacabana or Ipanema are positively dangerous. Savvy locals go for early evening walks only if they are dressed as joggers and go along the ocean front.

Marlise Simons

© 1984 The New York Times



"To walk the streets of Paris — without deadline or curfew — stalking everything wonderful to eat."

To get lost and rained on. To find the most romantic spot for breakfast and the trustiest cheesemonger. To quarrel with butchers and descend into the great baker's cellar as he pulls the day's bread from the oven. To be tempted and indulged by the city's most brilliant chefs. It's the dream of every one of us in love with food. And Patricia Wells has done it... No serious hedonist should go to Paris without it, and reading it at home is a little closer to actually being there.

— **Gael Greene, New York Magazine**
"It is impossible to read it and not want to be in Paris. Now."

— **Lois Dwan, The Los Angeles Times**
"One of the best guides in English. And, mon Dieu, it was done by an American."

There will be consternation in high places."
— **Frank Prial, The New York Times**

The "Food Lover's Guide to Paris," by the International Herald Tribune's restaurant critic Patricia Wells, includes lively critical commentary, anecdotes, history and local lore. A great gift idea. Paperback, over 300 pages with 140 evocative photographs. \$11.95, plus postage: add \$1.50 in Europe and \$4.00 outside Europe.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	251.4	250.8	251.0	+0.2
AT&T	109.0	108.5	108.7	+0.2
GE	108.0	107.5	107.7	+0.2
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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1235.38	1237.81	1234.44	1232.20
Trans	117.10	117.40	116.80	117.10
Util	120.10	120.40	119.60	120.10
Comp	475.25	476.17	474.34	475.04

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Industrials	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Utilities	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Finance	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00

NYSE Closing				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Vol. of 4 P.M.	70,850,000			
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	69,640,000			
Prev. consolidated close	105.1750			

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Advanced	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Declined	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Unchanged	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Total Issues	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Industrials	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Utilities	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00
Finance	104.00	104.50	103.50	104.00

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NYSE Closes Off; Trading Light

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved down slightly Thursday in slow pre-Labor Day holiday trading.

A few oil issues attracted attention, but the rest of the list generally was flat in the lackluster session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated at the outset after dropping 5.19 Wednesday, fell 3.64 to close at 1,232.28. The average has drifted the past couple of weeks after spurring about 150 points from a 17-month low in July.

Declining stocks led advancing ones by a ratio of 8-7. Volume totaled 70.8 million shares, down from 90.6 million on Wednesday.

"I guess the market is digesting the gains it made the previous three or four weeks," said L. Crandall Hays of Robert C. Baird & Co., Milwaukee. "But there is underlying strength in the Dow-type stocks."

"The investors who bought a couple of weeks ago are waiting for interest rates to come down," said Charles Jensen of MKI Securities. "And they are not going to buy until they do."

Mr. Jensen said he did not expect the market to advance "until the bond market improves. Actually, investors are watching the bond market more than stocks and they haven't done anything lately."

Federal funds rates, which fluctuated Wednesday, rose to 1 1/2% percent before the Federal Reserve reported that the money supply rose \$1.7 billion in the latest statistical week. Bonds fluctuated.

The government said factory orders rose 1 percent in July following a 1.6-percent drop in

M-1 Rose \$1.7 Billion

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$1.7 billion in the week ended Aug. 20, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said M-1, which represents cash in circulation and deposits in checking and other readily available accounts at banking institutions, climbed to a seasonally adjusted \$547.9 billion from a revised \$546.2 billion in the previous week. The previous week's figure earlier had been estimated at \$546.1 billion.

June, but output of construction supply goods fell 3.2 percent after no change in June.

F.W. Dodge said new construction rose 3 percent in July to \$19.5 billion. "Useless interest rates ease soon, we are not far from the peak of the building cycle," according to a Dodge economist, George A. Christie.

Financial Corp. of America, owner of troubled American Savings & Loan, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 5 1/2% following a block of 1,074 million shares at 4 1/2%.

Published reports said analysts were warning against speculating in the stock that has plunged because of FCA's problems. FCA has named William J. Popjoy to replace Charles W. Knapp as chairman.

Other thriftrun into selling pressure. Called lost 1/4 to 1 1/2%, Golden West Financial 1/4 to 1 1/2% to 2 1/2%, and Equimax 1/4 to 1 1/2%.

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400% PROFIT

A philosopher has observed that "Victory has many fathers, but defeat is an orphan." Now that the Dow has rocketed, virtually every oracle is taking credit for predicting a rally, ignoring their pre-August bearishness.

On July 13, 1984, while the Averages were sagging, we stated... "The dynamism of Shakespeare's Prospero will catapult the Dow beyond 1500". Two weeks later, we published an editorial, (July 26, 1984) writing... "THIS REMAINS A CLASSIC TIME TO BUY, NOT TO SIGH" adding: "THE MARKET WILL ERUPT AGAIN, VAPORIZING PROPHECIES OF DOOM".

In the summer of 1982, while the Dow was dropping, C.G.R. commented... "THE DJI WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750", a prophecy that seemed heretical. Perhaps our most riveting thought was articulated in 1982, when we wrote... "For the first time in decades, stocks once loved seem frigid, selling below book value". Given the spastic speculation in commodities and other collectibles, equities, in today's climate, appear cheap in an investment arena where almost everything but stocks are fully priced. "In many ways," we added, "pessimists are modern day versions of Tantalus starving to death in the midst of abundance; the crystal stream flows near their lips, but falls away when they drink it. Man has been called 'a moth of time, a dupe of brevity, and numbered hours; a travesty of waste and sterile breath'. Still, he prospers amid the nihilism of the universe."

"Too little and too late" makes a sorry epitaph on Wall Street. To by-pass opportunities inherent in today's expanding globe is to refute fiscal history. "The revolution of rising expectations".

Our forthcoming letter highlights why the Dow will levitate to new highs, despite interim dips, and why U.S. interest rates will plunge. In addition, our researchers focus upon two low-priced corporations offering geometrically progressing assets and earnings, factors that could catapult the duo to prominence, emulating the success of other "special situations" that advanced 400% or more.

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AMC	107.0	106.5	106.7	+0.2
IBM	106.0	105.5	105.7	+0.2
IBM	105.0	104.5	104.7	+0.2
IBM	104.0	103.5	103.7	+0.2
IBM	103.0	102.5	102.7	+0.2
IBM	102.0	101.5	101.7	+0.2
IBM	101.0	100.5	100.7	+0.2

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	251.4	250.8	251.0	+0.2
AT&T	109.0	108.5	108.7	+0.2
GE	108.0	107.5	107.7	+0.2
AMC	107.0	106.5	106.7	+0.2
IBM	106.0	105.5	105.7	+0.2
IBM	105.0	104.5	104.7	+0.2
IBM	104.0	103.5	103.7	+0.2
IBM	103.0	102.5	102.7	+0.2
IBM	102.0	101.5	101.7	+0.2
IBM	101.0	100.5	100.7	+0.2

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	251.4	250.8	251.0	+0.2
AT&T	109.0	108.5	108.7	+0.2
GE	108.0	107.5	107.7	+0.2
AMC	107.0	106.5	106.7	+0.2
IBM	106.0	105.5	105.7	+0.2
IBM	105.0	104.5	104.7	+0.2
IBM	104.0	103.5	103.7	+0.2
IBM	103.0	102.5	102.7	+0.2
IBM	102.0	101.5	101.7	+0.2
IBM	101.0	100.5	100.7	+0.2

NYSE Most Actives				
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IBM	251.4	250.8	251.0	+0.2
AT&T	109.0	108.5	108.7	+0.2
GE	108.0	107.5	107.7	+0.2
AMC	107.0	106.5	106.7	+0.2
IBM	106.0	105.5	105.7	+0.2
IBM	105.0	104.5	104.7	+0.2
IBM	104.0	103.5	103.7	+0.2
IBM	103.0	102.5	102.7	+0.2
IBM	102.0	101.5	101.7	+0.2
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AMC	107.0	106.5	106.7	+0.2
IBM	106.0	105.5	105.7	+0.2
IBM	105.0	104.5	104.7	+0.2
IBM	104.0	103.5	103.7	+0.2
IBM	103.0	102.5	102.7	+0.2
IBM	102.0	101.5	101.7	+0.2
IBM	101.0	100.5	100.7	+0.2

NYSE Most Actives				
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IBM	105.0	104.5	104.7	+0.2
IBM	104.0	103.5	103.7	+0.2
IBM	103.0	102.5	102.7	+0.2
IBM	102.0	101.5	101.7	+0.2
IBM	101.0	100.5	100.7	+0.2

Statistics Index

Prices	P.14	Prime Rate	P.13
Stocks	P.10	Gold Market	P.11
Oil	P.14	Highs & Lows	P.14
Interest Rates	P.11	Interest Rates	P.11
Commodities	P.12	Market Summary	P.10
OTC	P.12	OTC Stock	P.14
Other Markets	P.14		

1984, AUGUST 31, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Researchers Progressing
in Hay Fever Treatment

By STUART DIAMOND
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For 18 million Americans — and unknown millions of others around the world — this is the traditional high point of the annual hay fever season. But recent advances in medical technology, however, have produced increasingly effective, more rapid, less costly treatments for hay fever. Some have recently been introduced; others are just coming to market. Research now being done may make hay fever a malady of the past.

The basic information on allergies has just burgeoned," said Jordan N. Fink, president of the American Academy of Allergy and Immunology. Many drug companies are developing products for the large international market.

The benefits span nearly every business. Figures from various data agencies indicate that five million workdays a year — a value of more than \$300 billion — are lost by hay fever sufferers in the United States alone, not counting the lower productivity caused by work in discomfort.

"Hay fever" is a misnomer. It does not come from hay and does not have a fever. The name was coined 150 years ago in Britain, when people associated the runny nose and congestion — symptoms of fever — with the autumn hay harvest. Instead, hay fever stems from a complex chemical reaction of the immune system of some people to proteins in pollen released from trees, grasses, weeds and fungi and breathed in from spring to autumn. The condition is called "allergic rhinitis," meaning an inflammation of the nose from an allergy.

In most people, pollen proteins are destroyed by the body's immune mechanisms. But hay fever sufferers have an inherited tendency not to destroy the pollen proteins but instead to produce another protein, called immunoglobulin E, or IGE, in response. Both the hay fever proteins and the IGE attach themselves to certain body cells called "mast cells." These cells then release chemicals that cause runny nose and other allergic reactions. The best-known chemical is histamine, but there are perhaps 10 others.

The first defense against hay fever, medical experts say, is avoidance: staying in an air-conditioned room on bad days or far from sources. But avoidance — by traveling, for example — is expensive and inconvenient.

The next defenses are antihistamines — which block the reaction caused by histamines — or decongestants, which reduce inflammation, itching and runny nose. But antihistamines traditionally cause drowsiness as well, and decongestants are progressively less effective after a few days.

An alternative, oral steroids, also eases hay fever symptoms, but can produce side effects such as higher blood pressure, more facial hair and thinning of bones. None of these drugs stops production of the irritating chemicals.

Immunization is considered the most effective because it attacks the causes of hay fever. It works somewhat like a vaccine: pollen proteins are injected and the body gradually becomes immune. Less IGE, histamine and other irritants are produced. The problem is that the injected pollen proteins can cause a major allergic reaction, so the process must start with very low doses and gradually be increased. Many dozens of shots are often given over several years. It is costly and can be painful.

Against this backdrop, research has mushroomed. "Every company that puts out an antihistamine is involved in new research," said Dr. Lynn Britton of Schering-Plough in Kenilworth, New Jersey. One new product Schering sells is Vancosine, steroid sprayed into the nose. It acts locally, not systemically.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

VW Loss
Widened
In Half

Deficit Blamed
On Recent Strike

By The Associated Press

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagenwerk AG, West Germany's largest automaker, said Thursday that its loss widened in the first half of 1984 from a year earlier, largely because of a nationwide strike by metalworkers that paralyzed the auto industry in May and June.

Despite a reported profit in the first quarter, the company's loss for the half widened to 162 million Deutsche marks (\$56.3 million), compared with a deficit of 147 million DM in the first half of 1983.

Worldwide sales of the Volkswagen group rose 11 percent in the first half to 22.26 billion DM, from 20.12 billion DM a year earlier.

In the past two years, Volkswagen has reported combined losses of more than 500 million DM. The company returned to profitability in the last quarter of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984.

A spokesman for Volkswagen, Ottwin Witzel, said Volkswagen was confident it would earn enough in the second half of 1984 to show a profit for the full year. He said the company geared up production in the usually slow month of July, trying to regain the momentum it had in the first quarter, when it earned 51 million DM.

Mr. Witzel said in a telephone interview that "domestic and European demand as well as demand in the United States remains good," although sales in Latin America are unsatisfactory.

The company said the metalworkers' strike caused its factories to miss production of about 160,000 cars at the parent company and its major car-making subsidiary, Audi AG.

The strike for a shorter workweek closed important parts suppliers, paralyzing the auto industry for 50 days in May and June.

U.S. Presence of Japan Banks Grows

How U.S. Unit
Of Mitsubishi
Helped a Client

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Mrs. Fields's Chocolate Chippery spent a frustrating year trying to rent space for a store in Tokyo before turning to its bank, Bank of California.

In short order, the bank's parent, Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. of Japan, helped the Fields organization rent a storefront in the Ginza shopping area — not a major business transaction, perhaps, but a clear demonstration of how Mitsubishi can help the Bank of California attract the medium-sized corporate clients it wants as the core of its business, according to BanCal's chairman, Ross P. Williams Jr.

For Mitsubishi Bank, the transaction provided a valuable glimpse of how to tap a segment of the U.S. market, one in which Mitsubishi has very little experience, according to Junji Hatanaka, BanCal's new executive vice president.

"One of the main purposes in buying the bank," Mr. Hatanaka said, "is to have a better approach to the American 'middle market' — which he defined as companies with values of \$5 million to \$200 million.

Mitsubishi and BanCal are

The Japanese Presence in California Banking

Japanese-owned California banks ranked by total assets at year-end 1983	Total Assets (\$ billions)
California First Bank (Bank of Tokyo)*	84.85
Bank of California (Mitsubishi Bank)	3.85
Sanbon Bank of California**	2.46
Mitsui Bank of California	1.00
Golden State Savings Bank	1.27
Mitsubishi Bank of California	0.74
Total Bank of California	0.43
Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank of California	0.17
Kiowa Bank of California	0.08

* 78 percent owned by Bank of Tokyo
** 75 percent owned by Sanbon Bank

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

also collaborating on several other projects similar to the Fields cookie transaction, in which Mitsubishi is using its Japanese contacts to draw in business for BanCal. Mr. Hatanaka said. The bank helped Avalon Bay Food Inc., an Oakland-based seafood packager, begin operations in Singapore, for example.

Shareholders of Bank of California, the state's eighth largest, approved its \$282-million merger with Mitsubishi Bank, now ranked seventh in the world, last January. The board's recommendation to accept Mitsubishi's \$50-a-share offer, following a higher last-minute offer from Wells Fargo Bank, drew criticism from analysts, who questioned why BanCal chose the lower offer and a foreign company over a domestic one.

The merger brought to nine the number of banks in California that are wholly or partly owned by the Japanese, according to Gary Palmer, a spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Of the state's 10 largest banks, three are Japanese-owned: California First, ranked seventh and owned 76 percent by the Bank of Tokyo; BanCal, and Sanbon Bank of California, ranked 10th.

The attractions for Mitsubishi and the other Japanese banks are evident, said J. Richard Fredericks, an analyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "The Japanese are part of the whole Pacific rim, there is a very large Japanese population here, and California itself is a tremendous marketplace," he said.

But so far, according to both Mr. Fredericks and Donald K. (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Orders in U.S.
Rose 1% in July;
Retail Sales Up

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories rose 1 percent in July, partially reversing a decline in June, the Commerce Department said Thursday. Major U.S. retailers, meanwhile, reported moderate sales gains in August compared with a year ago.

The Commerce Department said new orders to U.S. factories rose 1.1 percent last month to \$192.5 billion. The 1-percent increase followed a 1.6-percent decline in June. But orders were still 2 percent below the high point reached in March.

Also Thursday, Sears, Roebuck & Co., the biggest general retailer in the United States, said its sales rose 8.1 percent from August 1983. The second-largest, Kmart Corp., reported an 11-percent gain, and the third, J.C. Penney Co., said its sales climbed 8.8 percent.

Economists said the month-to-month fluctuations in the flow of factory orders since March was another sign that the economy is slowing.

Discussing the retail figures, Jeffrey Feiner, an industry analyst with Merrill Lynch, said they "reflected weak patterns early in the month, which were somewhat due to lower-than-normal shopping mall traffic, partially reflecting a higher level of consumer viewing of the Olympics, in addition to adverse weather in certain parts of the country."

But, he said, "In the third week of the month, particularly in those regions of the country where schools started early, the back-to-school selling season picked up favorable momentum."

Other evidence of the slowdown was given on Wednesday, when the government reported that the Index of Leading Economic Indicators had dropped 0.8 percent in July, following an even sharper 1.3-percent decline in June. They were the first back-to-back declines in the forecasting gauge in two and a half years.

On Thursday, the Commerce Department said orders for durable goods, or products expected to last three or more years, rose 1.3 percent to \$100.5 billion. This was a downward revision of a preliminary report last week showing a 2.2-percent increase in durable goods orders.

Orders for transportation equipment were up 4.9 percent, the strongest increase since a 6.5-percent gain in March. The July rise was attributed to the automotive and defense aircraft industries.

Orders for primary metals such as steel were up 7.7 percent, following large declines of 4.7 percent in June and 10.3 percent in May.

The largest decline was posted by non-electrical machinery, which dropped 5.2 percent, the third decrease in the last four months.

ITT Is to Sell
Baking Unit for
\$475 Million

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. said Thursday that it has signed a preliminary agreement for the sale of ITT Continental Baking Co. to Ralston Purina Co. for \$475 million.

ITT said the transaction is subject to a formal agreement, the approval of both companies' boards and government review. ITT said it has been engaged in an extensive program of asset redeployment and debt reduction for more than five years.

The sale was first discussed more than one year ago and negotiations were recently reopened, ITT said, adding that about three weeks ago the Federal Trade Commission made a unanimous ruling that cleared ITT and Continental Baking of charges of monopolistic practices in the sale of bread.

ITT said Continental Baking made \$41 million last year, of sales of \$1.5 billion. The subsidiary's 51 bakeries produce a variety of products, including Wonder, Home Pride and Beefsteak breads.

New FCA Chief to End Rapid Growth

By Tom Furlong
and Bill Sing
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — William J. Popejoy, the new chairman and chief executive of Financial City Association, has wasted little time in distancing himself from the policies of his flamboyant predecessor, Charles W. Knapp.

In a telephone interview with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Popejoy said Wednesday that he plans to end the company's rapid-growth strategy, dampen fixed-rate mortgage lending and mend the company's strained relations with federal regulators in Washington.

Under pressure from regulators,

Mr. Knapp resigned as chairman, chief executive and director of FCA on Tuesday and was replaced by Mr. Popejoy. FCA, based in Los Angeles, is the parent of American Savings & Loan Association, the largest S&L in the United States.

"I don't care about running the largest savings and loan in the country," Mr. Popejoy said from Washington, where he went Tuesday to meet with Edwin J. Gray, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. "There is going to be no more pell-mell growth."

Mr. Popejoy said he has pledged to Bank Board officials that he will limit the company's annual asset growth to less than 18 percent, the industry average. FCA's assets

U.S. to Aid Latin Nations
In Talks on Debt Terms

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — The United States, in one of its first such agreements with debtor countries, has said it would help Latin American countries press the World Bank and other agencies to relax some of their lending policies.

Financial experts of the Reagan administration and Western hemisphere governments adopted the resolution on debt relief late Wednesday, on the eve of a two-day regional conference among higher-ranking delegates. The conference began here on Thursday.

The agreement on Wednesday marked the first time in Latin America's two-year debt crisis that its representatives had agreed with an industrialized creditor nation on solutions to the crisis.

The agreement came during an annual gathering of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, an agency of the Washington-based Organization of American States. It reaches decisions by consensus.

The Latin nations represented here owe most of their \$350-billion debt to commercial banks in the United States and a small portion to the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

These two agencies, heavily funded and influenced by the U.S.



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a new dimension in banking services.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Equally important, we are now even better placed to serve your needs, wherever you do business. Reason: We have recently joined American Express International Banking Corporation, with its 88 offices in 39 countries, to bring you a whole new dimension in banking services.

While we move fast in serving our clients, we're distinctly traditionalist in our basic policies. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of

liquidity—sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

If TDB sounds like the sort of bank you would entrust with your business, get in touch with us.

TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Chisasso, Monte Carlo, Nassau.

TDB is a member of the American Express Group, which has assets of US\$ 44.0 billion and shareholder equity of US\$ 4.0 billion.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Aug. 30, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. T.

Currency	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Australian \$	1.3515	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425
Belgian franc	20.36	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491
DM	1.9363	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181
£	1.7838	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608
¥	160.37	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062
Swiss franc	1.4835	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
West German mark	1.9363	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181
Yen	160.37	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062

Dollar Values

Currency	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Australian \$	1.3515	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425	0.7425
Belgian franc	20.36	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491
DM	1.9363	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181
£	1.7838	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608	0.5608
¥	160.37	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062
Swiss franc	1.4835	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742	0.6742
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
West German mark	1.9363	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181	0.5181
Yen	160.37	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062

Interest Rates

Procurrency Deposits Aug. 30

Rate	11% - 11%	11% - 11%	11% - 11%	11% - 11%	11% - 11%	11% - 11%	11% - 11%	11% - 11%	11% - 11%
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Asian Dollar Rates

Aug. 30

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Money Rates

Aug. 30

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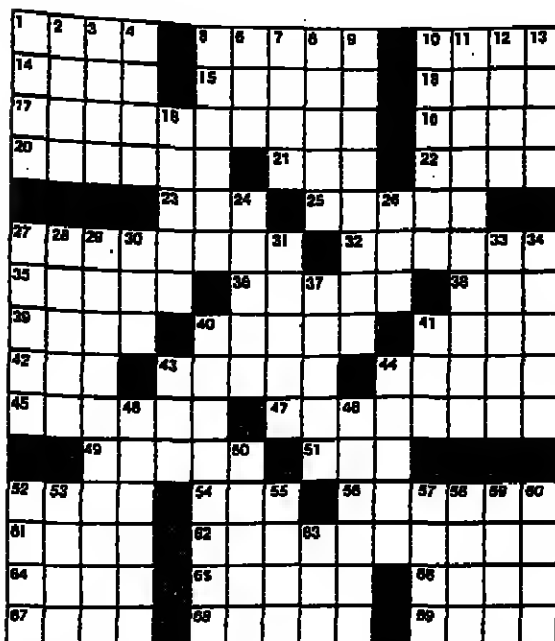
Gold Prices

Aug. 30

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Our Readers

The business pages will now offer daily the S&P 100 Index options of the Chicago Board Options Exchange. These are by far the most popular stock-index options. Today, the item can be found on Page 12.



ACROSS

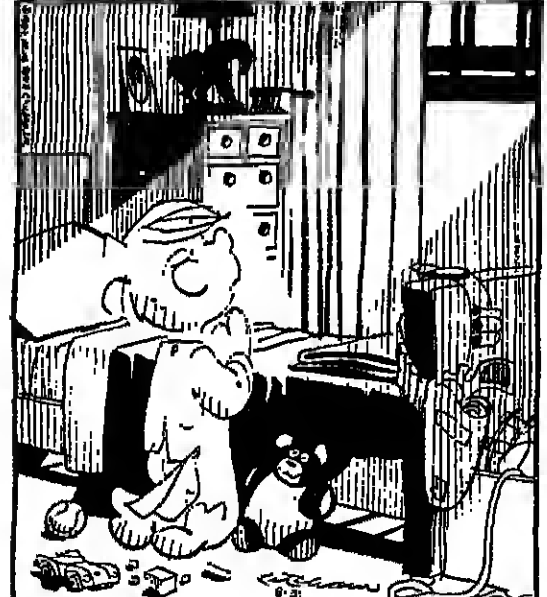
1 Mandrell, to her friends
5 Endured
19 Schepfer's pen name
14 Organ stop
15 "Duck Soup" star
16 Hay holder
17 Lynn Anderson hit song
19 Slight
20 Atkins' instrument
21 Que, neighbor
22 Elusive
23 Alamitos, Calif.
25 Inadequate
27 "The Radio" (Don Williams hit)
32 Caesar's friend
35 Bastard wing
36 Scrub mission
38 Antagonist
39 Forty-five, e.g.
40 Stone marker
41 Singer-Turner
42 Drink like a dog
43 Beg
44 Goggles' stars
45 S.C. island
47 "The Girl in the Whole U.S.A." (Donna Fargo hit)

DOWN

1 Davis Cup star in 1975
2 Saudi father
3 Alpine skier
4 Mittermaier
5 Swiss chard
6 Israel's Plain
7 Church
8 Certain
9 "I" (Ricky Skaggs)
10 Agreement
11 Dolly Parton
12 Jewish month
13 Yankee's
14 Helmet for
15 Country Star
16 Statler Bros.
17 Tureen
18 Eddie Rabbit
19 Mothering, for short
20 West Indian
21 Childlike
22 Celebrity
23 Assemblage
24 What a match lacks
25 the hills
26 (aged)
27 Conway Twitty
28 Lake near
29 Harper Valley
30 org.
31 Alps
32 Quiches
33 Kind of battery
34 Composer
35 Khachaturian
36 Author Jaffe
37 V.E. day
38 Enamelled
39 metalware
40 Geraldine's wife
41 E.P.A.
42 concern
43 actress Daly
44 Rye

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"...AN I WISH YOU'D MAKE PEOPLE STOP FUSSING ABOUT EVERY LITTLE MESS I GET INTO."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MIRGE
INAF
LOMOGY
RUGEDD

Answer: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: PARCH FANCY ERMINE SURTAX
Answer: "Where do all the lies go in winter?" — SEARCH ME

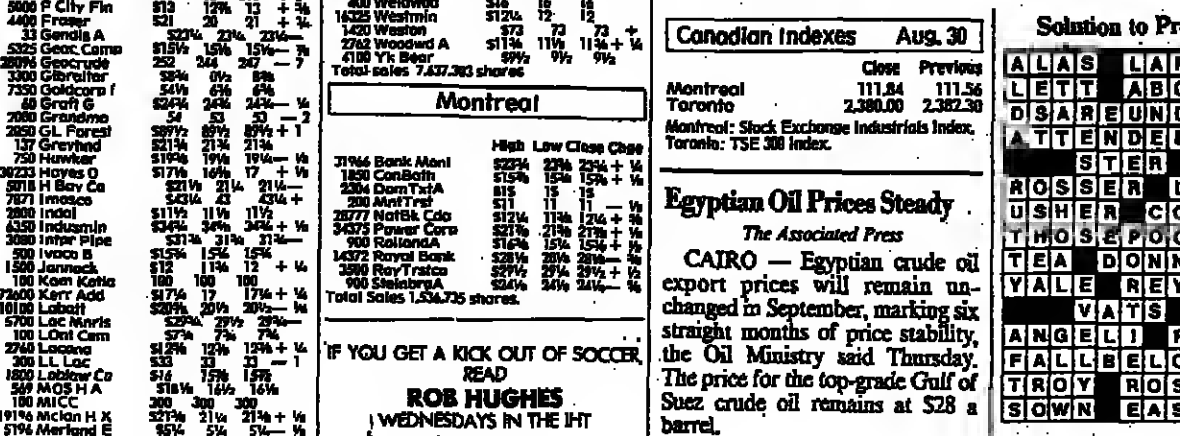
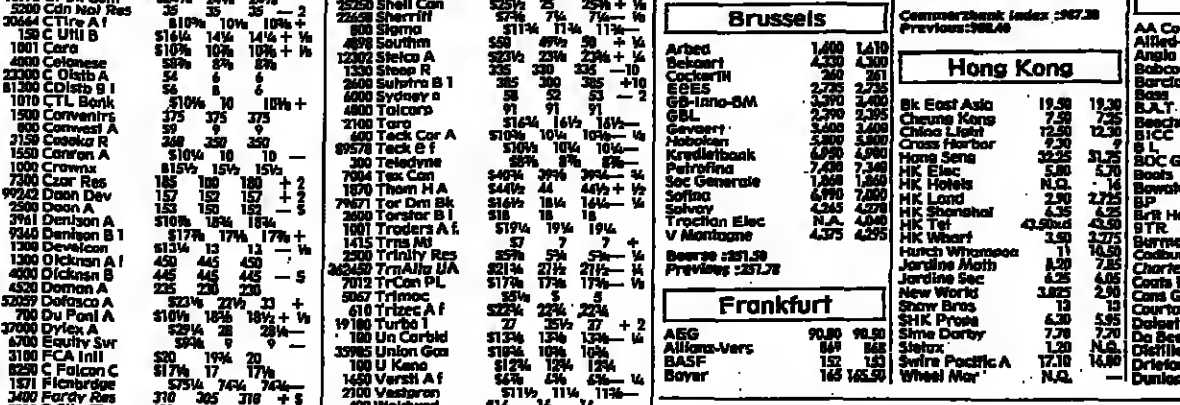
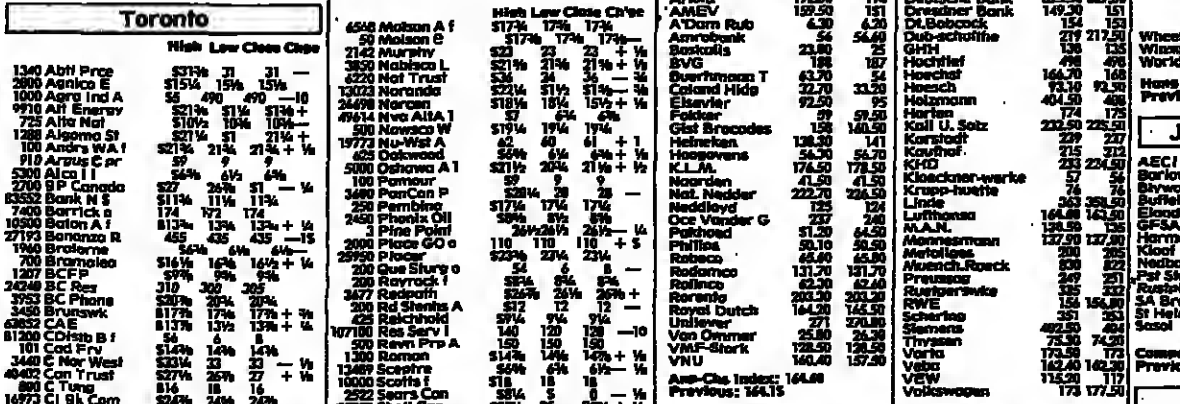
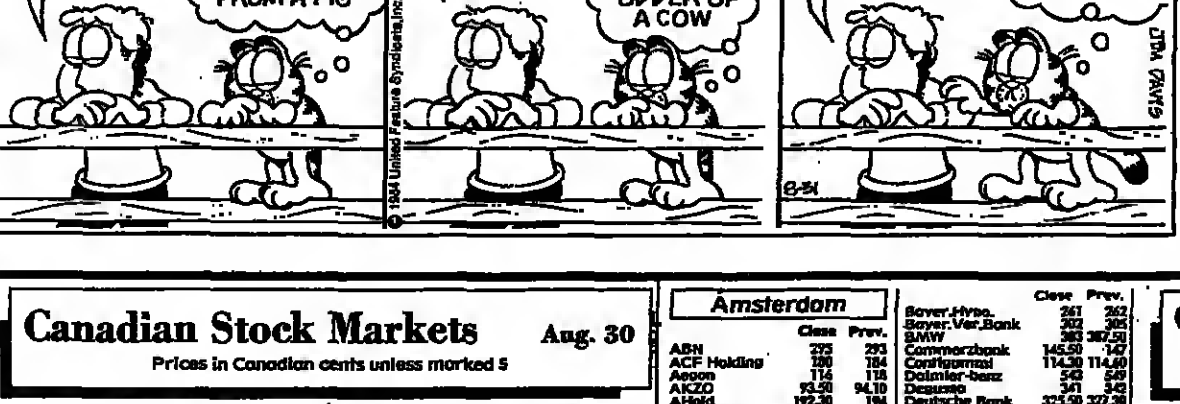
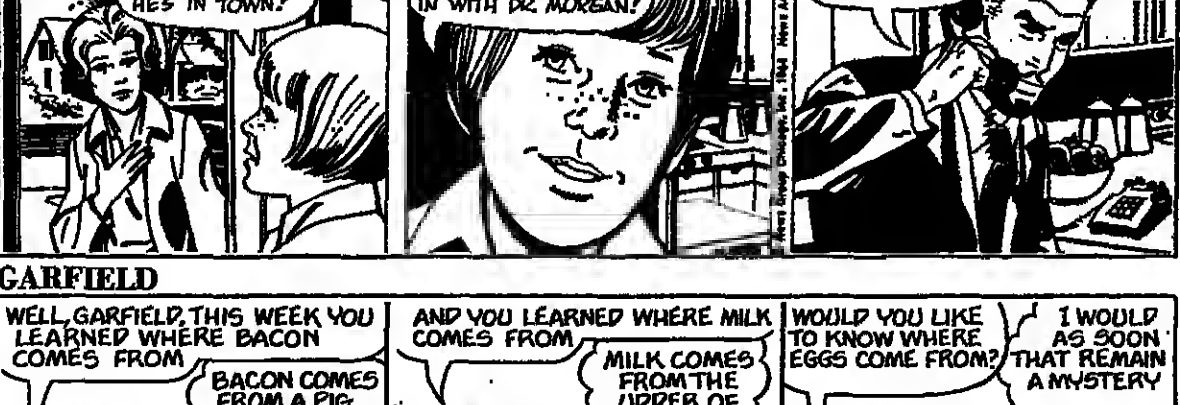
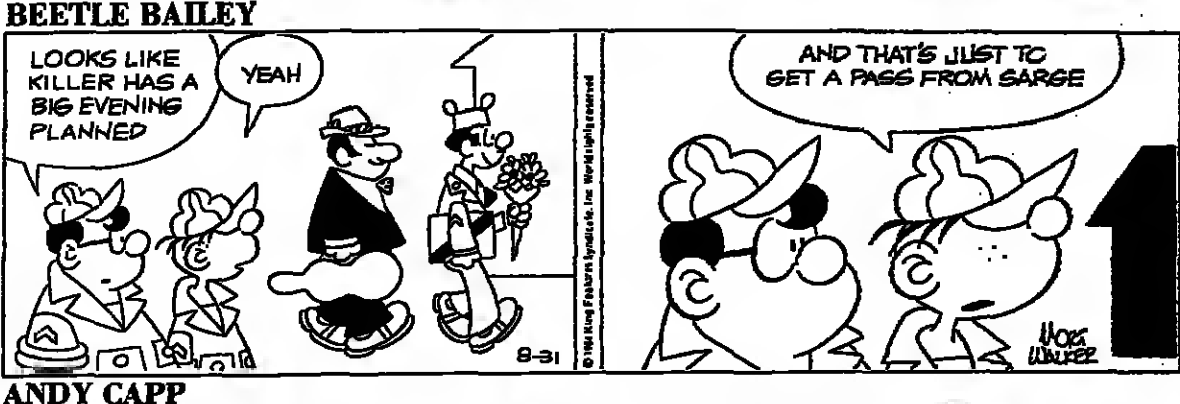
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	54	34	Beijing	29	24
Amsterdam	54	34	Bombay	32	24
Antwerp	54	34	Hong Kong	30	24
Berlin	54	34	New Delhi	30	24
Bombay	32	24	Shanghai	30	24
Buenos Aires	54	34	Singapore	30	24
Calcutta	32	24	Tokyo	30	24
Cardenas	54	34			
Chennai	32	24			
Colon	54	34			
Cuba	54	34			
Dakar	54	34			
Delhi	32	24			
Guantanamo	54	34			
Havana	54	34			
London	54	34			
Madras	32	24			
Moscow	54	34			
Mumbai	32	24			
Nairobi	54	34			
Paris	54	34			
Port of Spain	54	34			
Rangoon	32	24			
San Francisco	54	34			
Singapore	30	24			
Tokyo	30	24			
Yokohama	30	24			

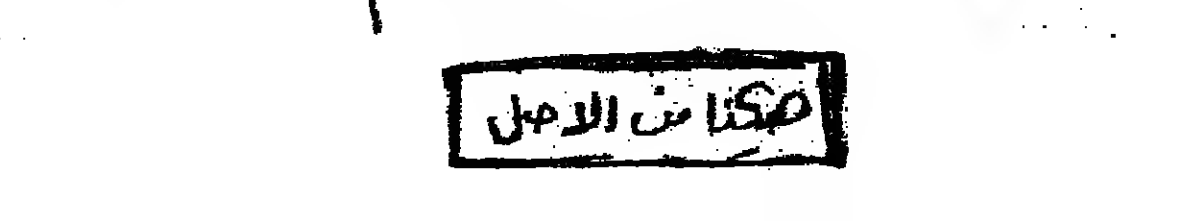
MIDDLE EAST

ASIA	HIGH	LOW	EUROPE	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	54	34	Beijing	29	24
Amsterdam	54	34	Bombay	32	24
Antwerp	54	34	Hong Kong	30	24
Berlin	54	34	New Delhi	30	24
Bombay	32	24	Shanghai	30	24
Buenos Aires	54	34	Singapore	30	24
Calcutta	32	24	Tokyo	30	24
Cardenas	54	34			
Chennai	32	24			
Colon	54	34			
Cuba	54	34			
Dakar	54	34			
Delhi	32	24			
Guantanamo	54	34			
Havana	54	34			
London	54	34			
Madras	32	24			
Moscow	54	34			
Mumbai	32	24			
Nairobi	54	34			
Paris	54	34			
Port of Spain	54	34			
Rangoon	32	24			
San Francisco	54	34			
Singapore	30	24			
Tokyo	30	24			
Yokohama	30	24			

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



BOOKS

MARGARET MEAD: A Life

By Jane Howard. 527 pp. \$19.95.
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

WITH A DAUGHTER'S EYE: A Memoir of Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson

By Mary Catherine Bateson. 242 pp. \$19.95.
Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Paul Robinson

MARGARET MEAD had two careers in a single lifetime. From her original field trip in 1925 until World War II she worked as a professional anthropologist, visiting primitive cultures in Samoa, New Guinea, and Bali, and publishing the analytic results of those visits in a series of monographs that established her as the pre-eminent figure in her discipline. Following the war, she allowed anthropology to drift to the periphery of her concerns as she turned her attention to a direct action on The Great Issues of Our Time.

This fundamental dichotomy provides Jane Howard with the organizing principle of her excellent biography. Mead's early career is treated chronologically, with careful attention to the particulars of each field trip, while the increasingly grandiose projects of the postwar years are lumped together by category. Moreover, Howard leaves no doubt that she considers the early career by far the more significant, and, accordingly, it receives the lion's share of her attention. Her judgment in this matter, as in virtually all others, is impeccable.

Howard's biography is a triumph of industry, imagination, and literary grace. Above all, its portrait of Mead is utterly persuasive. We are spared none of the wars, but her fundamental decency is always kept firmly in view. The book also rewards its readers with many diverting revelations about the Mead persona. We learn, for example, that she loved to drink Scotch and smoke cigarettes, but uttered no such strange, faintly "feminine" words as "I was feeling a bit tipsy."

When the definitive history of modern anthropology is written, Mead will probably occupy no more than a footnote in it. Neither as a theorist nor a practical ethnologist did she measure up to the giants of the discipline. Most of her ideas were derivative, and she never mustered the empirical patience to complete a first-rate piece of fieldwork. Yet few would quarrel with the verdict that Mead is the most important anthropologist of the 20th century. Her stature rests on her singular achievement of conveying the ideas of modern anthropology to an audience — both scholarly and popular — inconceivably wider than even the boldest of her colleagues had ever dreamed of.

Mary Catherine Bateson is the only child of Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson. She is also a professor of anthropology at Amherst College. In these evocative and strangely melancholy reminiscences, she draws almost exclusively on her memory and the rumination of an inspired, she has not conducted interviews or consulted sources.

Only during her first two years — from 1939



Margaret Mead in 1961

to 1941 — did her parents live together on a more or less sustained basis. Separated by different responsibilities during the war, they were reunited for an Indian summer of happiness in 1946, after which Bateson left the family for an affair with a dancer in New York. In 1949 he moved to San Francisco, divorcing Mead the following year. Thereafter Catherine saw him primarily during summer visits to California, where they went camping together.

Back in Manhattan, she was raised in a series of complex households, with Mead herself always providing the principle of continuity. She recalls her resentment at her mother's frequent absences, but above all she pays tribute to the qualities of intelligence, attentiveness, and love that Mead never failed to bring to their relationship.

Appropriately, Bateson grew up very much in her mother's image. I mean not simply that she chose to become an anthropologist (after all, her father was an anthropologist, too). Rather, as her book eloquently testifies, she took as her own Mead's fundamental intellectual commitments. Perhaps not surprisingly, the event that inspired her to complete this memoir was the publication last year of Derek Freeman's attack on her mother's first fieldwork: "Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth." The Samoan trip was of course already ancient history before Mary Catherine Bateson was born, and, in any event, she had no special claim to expertise on the subject. But she recognized that Freeman had attacked not merely factual errors but many of the essential values that she and her mother shared in common. "The debate," she writes, "discovered in me passions that I had not known I possessed. Freeman, fueled by accumulated venom, attacked and distorted ideas that I really do care about defending, ideas central to cultural anthropology, that came to me from both parents."

This graceful and often haunting book confirms our sense of Mead's humanity. Few mothers could hope to be remembered more fondly.

Paul Robinson is professor of history at Stanford University and author of "The Modernization of Sex. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR no very obvious reason the word "push" has a colloquial bridge meaning. When teams are comparing scores, "push" indicates that no points have changed hands. The players then push on to the next deal.

On the diagrammed deal, North should perhaps have contented himself with a one-heart opening, but chose two clubs. He was relying on distributional power rather than high-card strength for his opening, a tactic that he was to regret.

East crowded the auction with a jump to four spades, and West cooperated by jumping to six spades when South

inquired about aces. North-South had no clear agreement about how to deal with this situation, and were left in confusion.

North could not bring himself to pass, leaving his heart suit unbid. When he later doubled seven spades, which would have failed by two or three tricks for a small penalty, South overruled him. He could not believe that North had opened two clubs without two aces, so he tried seven no-trump.

West doubled with confidence and collected 2,000 points.

When it came time to compare scores with their teammates, East-West proudly announced: "Plus 2,000."

"Push" was the totally unexpected reply.

Other Markets Aug. 30

Closing Prices in local currencies

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,210.00	+1.25
Brussels	1,210.00	+1.25
Frankfurt	1,210.00	+1.25
Hong Kong	1,210.00	+1.25
London	1,210.00	+1.25
Paris	1,210.00	+1.25
Singapore	1,210.00	+1.25
Tokyo	1,210.00	+1.25
Zurich	1,210.00	+1.25

Canadian Stock Markets Aug. 30

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked S

Market	Index	Change
Toronto	1,210.00	+1.25
Montreal	1,210.00	+1.25
Ottawa	1,210.00	+1.25
Quebec	1,210.00	+1.25
Vancouver	1,210.00	+1.25
Winnipeg	1,210.00	+1.25

Egyptian Oil Prices Steady

CAIRO — Egyptian crude oil export prices will remain unchanged in September, marking six straight months of price stability, the Oil Ministry said Thursday. The price for the top-grade Gulf of Suez crude oil remains at \$28 a barrel.

ALAS LARDS DAME

LETT ABOUT ELITA

DISAREUNDERWATER

ATTENDEE AARONS

STER LYRA

ROSSER LAI STAB

USHER COUNT IRE

THOSE POORGRATES

TEA DONNA ALATE

VALE REV MULLET

VATS BADE

ANGELI FOREGONE

FALLBELLOWLEVEL

TROY ROSIE RAME

SOWN EASEL SLOE

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OBSERVER

World Growing Menace

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — The news about carbon dioxide is bad. Apparently there is far more of it in the air than there used to be, because everybody burns a lot more coal and oil than did 100 years ago, and the byproduct of that is carbon dioxide.

All this excess carbon dioxide just might change the earth. We are talking about a gas that makes plants grow, and scientists are finding that while more of it makes plants grow faster, bigger and fatter, it does not increase the growth rate equally for all plants.

You can see what this may lead to. Think of 30 feet tall. Ancient oaks that don't reach your knees.

I can give you the scientific words for what will happen: "In the competitive conditions of nature, there will be winners and losers." These are the words of a Harvard plant ecologist, Dr. Fakhri Bazzaz, as reported in The New York Times.

Bazzaz is speaking of "catastrophic effects in some ecosystems." We must put aside the scientific double-talk and try to visualize what this might lead to.

Suppose, for instance, that tomato plants are among those that dominate, thanks to their sensitivity to carbon dioxide. Suppose there comes a time when everybody's tomato plants grow nine or 10 stories high.

If that possibility doesn't shake you, you are a cooler customer than I am. When I think about the coming of the 100-foot tomato plant, I am tempted to respond as my grandfather would have responded in 1904 if I had told him that some day tax chiselers would be able to leave the United States at breakfast, fly to Europe for lunch, then fly back to the United States in time for supper.

"I hope to God I never live to see anything like that," the old gentleman would have said. This is what I say to the 100-foot tomato plant, and don't bother telling me about all the advantages—how the tomatoes will be twice as big as pumpkins, and how there will be so much leaf that tomato worms will eat themselves to death without making a dent in the plant.

I know how these things work.

Tomato plants 100 feet tall are bound to attract lightning. When you're caught out in a thunderstorm you'll have to remember not to stand under a tomato plant.

If you're not hit by lightning, the thunder will probably shake down a lot of tomatoes twice as big as pumpkins. It wouldn't take many hits by those to ruin your best suit.

What's more, it is ridiculous to suppose that once tomato plants grow that big, tomato worms will remain their present size. As my grandfather understood, the size of the pest always expands to match the size of what it feeds on.

The old gentleman enunciated this principle shortly before his death in 1905 when Grandmother told him that someday every house would have a telephone so that people would no longer have to find paper, pen, envelope and stamps every time they wanted to ask him for money.

"I hope to God I never live to see anything like that," he replied. And when Grandmother asked why, he said, "As long as I don't have one of those telephones, I'm too small a target to be hit by anybody who isn't both literate and organized, and you know how few of them there are."

The 100-foot tomato plant will swell the tomato worm just as the telephone has swollen the number of pests who can get at you for money without having to know how to write their own names.

I don't want my grandchildren living in a world where tomato worms grow eight feet long. Nobody does. This is why it's time we started getting all this carbon dioxide out of the air and into the soda-pop bottle where it belongs.

As my grandfather would have said, "The world is being transformed too much already without giving carbon dioxide a free hand." He didn't say this, of course, because he knew nothing about carbon dioxide. He did say, though, once when Grandmother told him Americans would someday be able to blow up not only the entire country seat, but also the whole world — "I hope to God I never live to see anything like that."

That I can live with. This carbon dioxide is something else.

New York Times Service

Surviving Slump
A Log at a Time

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

CRIFFLE HORSE CREEK, Montana — With the slow brightening of the sky in the east shortly after 4 A.M., the ragged bulks of the mountains, some still carrying snow, start to take on shape. Gradually, the black mountainsides turn green as the sun touches thousands of towering pines with more and more light. The shape of the forest emerges to roll on as far as the eye can see in this isolated northwest corner of Montana. Dawn has come that way to many of these trees more than 30,000 times in the near century since they were seedlings.

"Beautiful, ain't it?" said Wade Nixon, as he strapped on his large, rattling equipment belt, donned his green, rippled-steel hardhat and picked up bottles of oil and fuel. Then he hefted his big chain saw from the back of the pickup truck and started down the hillside.

The smiling Nixon is a freelance logger, a gypsy, a sawyer or — as the men never call themselves — a lumberjack. He was hired to help harvest a section of Cripple Horse Creek, heavily infested with bugs, before rot sets in and the 90-year-old National Forest trees become worthless.

It is a job, falling big trees for the vast U.S. lumber market. One Nixon has done for 12 of his 31 years, despite the warnings of another logger, his father. The son's arms and legs bear the scars of chainsaw wars. He has survived large limbs, dubbed wood-makings, plummeting silently from above.

He has survived lightning storms and blizzards, encounters with bears and mountain lions and the bitter cold that penetrates even thick canvas trousers to sting his legs all day. He has also survived the cyclical sadness that so regularly strikes one-industry counties like Lincoln, at times throwing one man in three out of work.

But Wade Nixon doesn't know how, or whether, he will survive the latest changes creeping through this basic industry with

1.8 million workers whose fortunes usually herald U.S. economic trends. Wood, its extracts and byproducts are essential to American life in everything from plasma and film production to lumber and paper.

It takes one cord of wood (a stack four feet tall, four feet deep and eight feet long) to make 942 one-pound books or 4,000 one-gallon milk cartons. It takes 20 cords to build an average house.

Lumber prices, an indication of strength in the housing market, which affects many other industries, have been falling for the past four months. The price of two-by-fours, for instance, which form the basic framework of single-family houses, has fallen from \$201 per thousand board feet a year ago to \$140.

Although the Commerce Department announced last week that housing starts fell by 6.6 percent in July, the latest annual rate of 1.76 million units still seems high by historical standards. But, according to Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders, the figures mask some basic shifts.

Hidden within the numbers is the fact that a growing proportion of housing starts come from multifamily units — long-term, hard-to-sell projects that use more concrete than lumber. Single-family houses, more subject to the fears of consumers over inflation and mounting interest rates, have been dropping even faster, declining by 10.1 percent last month.

"Everything in housing is down in the last three months," adds Sumichrast. "Right now, the figures still seem high due to momentum. But come fall you'll see considerable downward impact on the GNP."

Nixon need not wait until fall for the lesson. This summer the St. Regis mill in nearby Libby announced that because of decreased demand it would take log deliveries only four days a week and only from those loggers under company contract. Independent loggers like Nixon, who had been buying plots of standing



Tree "faller" Wade Nixon: "Guys go into the woods in the morning and by afternoon they're out of work."

timber to harvest on the gamble they could deliver it to St. Regis at a profit, were suddenly left without a market. St. Regis also began buying logs from Canada, where the strong American dollar buys more.

To earn a living, many like Nixon signed on with contract loggers as hired hands. Though a skilled logger, Nixon spends most of his time here "skidding" 12,000 logs fallen last winter. He wraps the pine behemoths in chains and drags them with his tractor-like skidder to be piled at the roadside for pickup by the logging trucks that growl their way slowly through the hills with 30-ton loads. Skidding is hot, dangerous work on steep hillsides. If his equipment breaks down, Nixon's work halts, along with his pay.

"All I want to do," he said, sipping coffee as his pickup truck

bounded along a dirt logging road, "is work hard and make a living. But we're dealing with an economy now where you go from one extreme to another in 30 days. This spring everything was 'go' and guys were buying machinery. Then suddenly everything's tight. Guys go into the woods in the morning and by afternoon they're out of work. How can anyone plan a life on that? I can deal with the weather, the breakdowns and the danger. But the uncertainty—"

But then the former cowboy, who has never been more than 300 miles from this area, adds: "The woods, they get in your blood, you know, the trees, the animals, the independence, I keep saying, 'I'm quittin' loggin', I'm quittin' loggin'.' But I reckon like those trees I'll likely be here 'til my end."

PEOPLE

Salvador Dali Burned

Salvador Dali, 81, suffered first- and second-degree burns of his right leg in a fire that broke out in his bedroom while he was sleeping Thursday, his doctor said. Dr. Juan Garcia San Miguel said the painter's burns were not serious. The fire, which started about 5 A.M. in Dali's bedroom in his 12th-century castle at Pubol, Spain, apparently was caused by a short circuit in the electrical installation of the castle, police said. His nurses said friends rushed into Dali's room after the fire was discovered and removed him from the chamber. Dali's health has been weak in recent months, the doctor said, adding that his patient was in good condition and was "resting peacefully."



Salvador Dali in 1983.

Elizabeth Taylor has broken her engagement to Victor Luna, a Mexican lawyer, according to reports published Thursday. Taylor has returned a 16½-carat sapphire-and-diamond engagement ring Luna gave her last August, the New York Post and New York Daily News said. Luna was quoted from his offices in Guadalajara as saying the breakup was amicable, adding, "She gave me a lot of happiness. We are still wonderful friends and we intend to continue being friends." On Thursday, Taylor attended a memorial service in London for Richard Burton.

Prince Albert of Liege, brother of King Baudouin and heir to the Belgian throne, was injured Thursday when the motorcycle he was riding skidded and fell, police sources said. The 50-year-old prince reportedly cracked some ribs and sustained scrapes from the friction as he fell onto the road, north of Fréjus, France, on the Côte d'Azur. The prince, accompanied by Prince Paola, had been making a brief visit to France after a vacation in Sardinia.

Frank Sinatra canceled an Atlantic City nightclub engagement, accusing a New Jersey state official of insulting and demeaning him. Sinatra, who was to perform Sept. 5-9 with Dean Martin, said he would not appear at the Golden Nugget in the East Coast gambling city. The singer's attorney, Milton A. Rudin, said, "Frank Sinatra has asked me to announce that after much personal reflection, he has made a per-

sonal decision not to appear in state of New Jersey." He cited statements made Aug. 1 by Joel L. Isaac, a member of New Jersey's gaming commission. Isaac called Sinatra "an obstructionist" for by conduct at the gambling table last Dec. 1, Kenny Rogers replaced Sinatra and Martin.

Peter Penrose, 41, an engineer from Fullerton, California, earned the "Race Across America" coast-to-coast bicycle marathon when he crossed the finish line in Atlantic City, New Jersey, 7 days, 13 hours and 17 minutes, proving the record by nearly six hours. Twenty-three cyclists set out on the course on Aug. 18 from Los Angeles suburb of Huntington Beach. Penrose's time will be \$2,500 in prize money.

Mayor Larry Burton of Tallahassee, Alabama, asked Vanessa Williams, who resigned her Miss America title, to return the key to the city, saying he was "disappointed, hurt, angry and ashamed" that it would pose for sexually explicit photographs.

The British novelist Anthony Powell was awarded the T. S. Eliot Prize for creative writing the Ingersoll Foundation. Ros Kirk, the American scholar and poet, will receive the R. M. W. Weaver award. The prize will be presented Nov. 16 in Chicago.

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REAL ESTATE
FOR

Relaxed Navratilova advances in U.S. Open; Arias Struggles to Win

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This time Martina Navratilova is defending a U.S. Open tennis title, not grinding herself down in practice trying to win her first one. This time she is relaxed and confident, building a record that has earned her a place in tennis history rather than a place in the Grand Slam. Navratilova's 63-minute match was the sort that never found its rhythm, with swirling winds on the stadium court making simple shots difficult and serving or lobbing a risky business. Antonoplis, played competently considering that she had only won 11 games in her previous 3 matches against Navratilova.

Wimbledon, Paul Annacone of New York and Carina Karlsson of Sweden, were ruddy bumped from the U.S. Open with first-round losses to Ramesh Krishnan of India and Patryk Fendick of California. Fendick won, 6-2, 7-5, and Krishnan defeated Annacone, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

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One of Wednesday's most delighted winners was John Lloyd, who is resurrecting a career that saw his ranking fall from the mid-20s to the mid-30s and now back to No. 49. A day behind schedule because his opponent had requested extra time to nurse a sore knee, Lloyd beat Peter Fleming, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6.

"I am determined to live up to the potential that I was supposed to have," Lloyd said afterward, as he left the court with his wife, Chris Evert Lloyd.

New Rush of Excellence in 800 Meters

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

KOBLENZ, West Germany — In breaking the U.S. record in the 800-meter run Wednesday night, Johnny Gray added a novel twist. He also won the race.

Gray became the first American to break 1:43, running a 1:42.96 at the International Sportsfest of Koblenz, a quaint German town where the Rhine and Mosel rivers meet.

It was the fourth time this year that Gray had either broken or tied the U.S. record, but the first time in any of those races he had crossed the finish line first.

Ranked only seventh in the United States last year, Gray, 24, emerged from the Olympic trials with a U.S. record of 1:43.74. He shared it, though, with Earl Jones, who was declared the winner in the trials after judges had studied a photo of the finish.

Gray broke the record with a 1:43.28-Friday night in Brussels and equaled it two nights later in Cologne. Even so, he was not close enough to the winner in either to get into a photo finish, placing second in one and third in the other.



Martina Navratilova letting loose with a serve to Lea Antonoplis at the U.S. Open. Navratilova won the match, 6-4, 6-2.

That gives an idea of the other company Gray has been traveling with in Europe. His time Wednesday night would have been the third-fastest ever eight days ago, but now is only the fifth-fastest of the week.

In the last nine days, seven of the nine fastest times in the 800 have been run. The world record-holder, Sebastian Coe of Britain, said last week that the event was due for a change, but this has been a revolution.

Before last week, only Coe had run under 1:43. He has done it twice and holds the world record of 1:41.73. Now, three others have gone under 1:43. Joaquim Cruz of Brazil did it three times within a week, including the 1:41.77 he ran Sunday night in Cologne. Sammy Kossel of Kenya finished second to Cruz Sunday night in 1:42.28.

As a capacity crowd of 25,000 at Oberwerth Stadium cheered Kossel around the track on Wednesday, however, he could not shake Gray. Gray passed him in the last 50 meters. Kossel's second-place

time of 1:43.28 matched Gray's previous U.S. record.

"This is the first year I've really trained seriously," said Gray, who was running B races in Europe last year. "I used to play around a lot. I never took the sport seriously."

He said he got motivated by watching the world championships from Helsinki on television last August.

While Gray is looking ahead to next year, Edwin Moses is looking to Friday night, when the tour moves to Rome. Moses ran 47.32 seconds Wednesday in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles, the best time of his world class.

It was his sixth-best time ever, which means the sixth-best time by anyone ever. It also gave him the top 10 times on the all-time list, knocking Harald Schmid of West Germany out of 10th place.

Schmid was the last man to beat Moses in the intermediate hurdles, but that was seven years ago. The West German finished second Wednesday night in 48.04 as Moses won for the 108th consecutive time, the 93d consecutive time in a final.

3-Hitter by Thurmond Puts Padres Past Phils

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Mark Thurmond pitched a three-hitter in carrying the San Diego Padres to a 2-0 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies on Wednesday.

The 27-year-old left-hander needed only 85 pitches in recording the first shutout of his career and running his record to 11-7. The tidy

4-1. Don Mattingly went 0-for-5 to drop to .350, and Dave Winfield went 1-for-4 to bring his average to .352 and take over the American League batting lead.

Royals 4, Rangers 1
In Kansas City, Missouri, Hal McRae had a home run and an RBI triple, and Bud Black pitched a six-hitter to lead the Royals to a 4-1 victory over Texas.

Angels 7, Orioles 5
In Anaheim, California, Fred Lynn and Brian Downing delivered back-to-back home runs with two out in the eighth to power the Angels to a 7-5 victory over Baltimore.

Indians 5, Brewers 2
In Milwaukee, Joe Carter doubled in a run in a three-run fifth inning to collect his third straight game-winning RBI as Cleveland beat the Brewers, 5-2.

White Sox 8, Blue Jays 5
In Toronto, Scott Fletcher drove in two runs with a home run and a single, and Carlton Fisk and Greg Luzinski added bases-emery shots to carry Chicago to an 8-5 victory over Toronto.

Mariners 5, Tigers 1
In Seattle, Mark Langston hurled a two-hitter and struck out 12 to pace the Mariners to a 5-1 victory over Detroit.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

performance produced a game of just an hour and 48 minutes, fastest in the National League this season. Thurmond retired the first 11 men before Von Hayes singled in the fourth. He struck out two and walked one. Thurmond's first strikeout was the more significant of the two as he fanned pinch hitter Mike Schmidt on a fastball in the eighth with two out and a runner on first.

Mets 3, Dodgers 2
In New York, Keith Hernandez doubled home Danny Heep from first base in the ninth to help the Mets beat Los Angeles, 3-2, and sweep a three-game set. Jesse Orosco (9-5) was the winner in relief and the former Met Pat Zachry (5-4) took the loss.

Giants 4, Expos 3
In Montreal, Bob Brenly led off the top of the 11th with an inside-the-park homer off Dick Gravenhiut (0-2) to power San Francisco to a 4-3 victory over the Expos. Greg Minton (2-5) pitched three innings for the victory.

Cardinals 10, Braves 6
In Atlanta, Willie McGee drove in four runs, including one during a five-run eighth inning, to lead St. Louis to a 10-6 victory over the Braves.

Pirates 4, Astros 2
In Houston, pitcher Don Robinson singled in the go-ahead run with two out in the ninth and scored an insurance run as the Pirates beat Houston, 4-2.

Cubs 7, Reds 2
In Chicago, Leon Durham drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a single, and Rick Sutcliffe won his 11th straight to carry the Cubs to a 7-2 triumph over Cincinnati. Sutcliffe (13-1) is 6-0 in August.

Red Sox 4, Twins 0
In the American League, at Minneapolis, Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd pitched a two-hitter and helped Boston stifle Minnesota, 4-0.

Yankees 4, A's 1
In Oakland, California, Mike Pagliaro went 3-for-4 with a homer, and John Montefusco and two relievers combined on a six-hitter as New York beat Oakland, 4-1.



Dick Schofield of the Angels reached first base just in time as Eddie Murray of the Orioles stretched to receive the shortstop's throw in the fifth inning of the Angels' 7-5 triumph over Baltimore. Schofield was credited with a hit.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 000 010-5 7 1 California 110 000 0-2 9 1 Boston 000 000-0 0 0 Chicago 000 000-0 0 0 Cincinnati 000 000-0 0 0 Cleveland 000 000-0 0 0 Detroit 000 000-0 0 0 Houston 000 000-0 0 0 Los Angeles 000 000-0 0 0 Minnesota 000 000-0 0 0 Montreal 000 000-0 0 0 New York 000 000-0 0 0 Philadelphia 000 000-0 0 0 Pittsburgh 000 000-0 0 0 San Diego 000 000-0 0 0 Seattle 000 000-0 0 0 St. Louis 000 000-0 0 0 Tampa Bay 000 000-0 0 0 Texas 000 000-0 0 0 Toronto 000 000-0 0 0 Washington 000 000-0 0 0 White Sox 000 000-0 0 0	Atlanta 000 000-0 0 0 Brewers 000 000-0 0 0 Braves 000 000-0 0 0 Brethren 000 000-0 0 0 Bulls 000 000-0 0 0 Cardinals 000 000-0 0 0 Catchers 000 000-0 0 0 Chickens 000 000-0 0 0 Cowboys 000 000-0 0 0 Crows 000 000-0 0 0 Ducks 000 000-0 0 0 Eagles 000 000-0 0 0 Falcons 000 000-0 0 0 Gears 000 000-0 0 0 Ghosts 000 000-0 0 0 Hammers 000 000-0 0 0 Horns 000 000-0 0 0 Knights 000 000-0 0 0 Lions 000 000-0 0 0 Martians 000 000-0 0 0 Melons 000 000-0 0 0 Moths 000 000-0 0 0 Mutts 000 000-0 0 0 Nuts 000 000-0 0 0 Oats 000 000-0 0 0 Oils 000 000-0 0 0 Papaws 000 000-0 0 0 Peas 000 000-0 0 0 Pigs 000 000-0 0 0 Rams 000 000-0 0 0 Rhinos 000 000-0 0 0 Roadrunners 000 000-0 0 0 Sharks 000 000-0 0 0 Sheep 000 000-0 0 0 Skunks 000 000-0 0 0 Slims 000 000-0 0 0 Snails 000 000-0 0 0 Soybeans 000 000-0 0 0 Squirrels 000 000-0 0 0 Spiders 000 000-0 0 0 Stings 000 000-0 0 0 Storks 000 000-0 0 0 Teardrops 000 000-0 0 0 Tigers 000 000-0 0 0 Turtles 000 000-0 0 0 Udders 000 000-0 0 0 Vampires 000 000-0 0 0 Wahoos 000 000-0 0 0 Whales 000 000-0 0 0 Wings 000 000-0 0 0 Wolves 000 000-0 0 0 Worms 000 000-0 0 0 Yankees 000 000-0 0 0 Zebras 000 000-0 0 0

Transition

Baseball

LEAGUE—Announced that Donny Davis, Texas pitcher, has been suspended for two games.

MINNESOTA—Acquired Pat Fubus, first baseman from Seattle in exchange for a minor leaguer to be named later.

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	73	.578	—
New York	72	.567	1 1/2
Philadelphia	66	.516	7 1/2
St. Louis	66	.516	7 1/2
Montreal	64	.505	9 1/2
Pittsburgh	57	.452	16 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	67	.545	—
Los Angeles	66	.534	1 1/2
San Diego	65	.523	2 1/2
Houston	64	.512	3 1/2
California	63	.501	4 1/2
Minnesota	62	.490	5 1/2
Atlanta	61	.479	6 1/2
St. Louis	60	.468	7 1/2
Philadelphia	59	.457	8 1/2
Montreal	58	.446	9 1/2
Pittsburgh	57	.435	10 1/2

European Soccer

ENGLAND — FIRST DIVISION

W	L	Pct.	GB
Nottingham Forest	2	.200	—
Sheff. Wed.	1	.100	1 1/2
Sheff. Utd.	1	.100	1 1/2
Sheff. Wed.	1	.100	1 1/2
Sheff. Utd.	1	.100	1 1/2
Sheff. Wed.	1	.100	1 1/2
Sheff. Utd.	1	.100	1 1/2
Sheff. Wed.	1	.100	1 1/2
Sheff. Utd.	1	.100	1 1/2
Sheff. Wed.	1	.100	1 1/2

WEST GERMANY

W	L	Pct.	GB
Eintracht Frankfurt	2	.200	—
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2
VfB Stuttgart	1	.100	1 1/2

FRANCE

W	L	Pct.	GB
Stade de Reims	2	.200	—
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2
Stade de Reims	1	.100	1 1/2

NETHERLANDS

W	L	Pct.	GB
PSV Eindhoven	2	.200	—
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2

SCOTLAND

W	L	Pct.	GB
Hearts	2	.200	—
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2
Hearts	1	.100	1 1/2

IRELAND

W	L	Pct.	GB
Shamrock Rovers	2	.200	—
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2
Shamrock Rovers	1	.100	1 1/2

SPAIN

W	L	Pct.	GB
Real Madrid	2	.200	—
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2
Real Madrid	1	.100	1 1/2

ITALY

W	L	Pct.	GB
F.C. Internazionale	2	.200	—
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2
F.C. Internazionale	1	.100	1 1/2

NETHERLANDS

W	L	Pct.	GB
PSV Eindhoven	2	.200	—
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2

NETHERLANDS

W	L	Pct.	GB
PSV Eindhoven	2	.200	—
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2
PSV Eindhoven	1	.100	1 1/2

NETHERLANDS

W	L	Pct.	GB
PSV Eindhoven	2	.200	—